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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Hub Consolidation Urged; Requisition Law Signed; Chilean President Backed

The World's Day—October 17, 1941

New England: Annexation of Suburbs Advised

Consolidation of Boston and its suburbs was urged at Urban Land Institute Conference. [Page 2.]

Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, commanding the First Air Force, at Mitchel Field, N. Y., called successful the system of civilian air raid spotting which was tested during the recent Northeast air maneuvers. [Page 5.]

More definite help in spreading defense work among small business men was asked of the Federal Government at forum here. [Page 5.]

Washington: President Signs Requisition Law

The White House announced that President Roosevelt has signed into law legislation authorizing him to requisition equipment, supplies and machinery needed for defense for which the Government would pay compensation based on "fair market value."

The OPM penalized the Central Pattern and Foundry Company of Chicago from engaging in aluminum operations after it completes current defense orders until March 31, 1942, because it "diverted much-needed aluminum" to private orders "and thereby held up and delayed the defense program."

Secretary Hull stated that the United States had no connection, direct or indirect, with the recent ousting from the Presidency of Panama of Dr. Arnulfo Arias.

Legislation authorizing a rivers and harbors program estimated by Army engineers to cost $888,577,000, and embracing the $277,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway and the $197,000,000 Florida Ship Canal, was sent to the House by its Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Americas: Support Vote for Chilean President

Santiago, Chile—Leaders of the Radical, Democratic, Socialist, and Communist parties gave a signed pledge of united support to President Aguirre Cerda "to prevent a Nazi conspiracy from threatening the stability of the Democratic regime."

Havana, Cuba—The Cabinet asked Congress to declare a state of emergency. There was no official explanation but the move was viewed unofficially as a step to give President Batista a freer hand in case of a serious turn in the international situation.

Mexico, D. F.—The Government intensified investigations of a plot to smuggle mercury, an embargoed war metal, to Japan, while the Navy increased patrol of the coasts and control of small fishing boats to prevent further leaks.

Bogota, Colombia—The Cabinet resigned following a unanimous vote by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate sale of a steamship by the War Department for $50,000 which the Conservative opposition charged was worth $200,000.

In Europe: Nobel Prizes Withheld This Year

No Nobel prizes will be awarded this year, according to a Reuters, British News Agency, dispatch from Stockholm.

Air and Sea: British Report Naples Bombed

British planes bombed Naples, the British High Command announced, stating that 12 persons were killed and 37 injured. Italy countered by claiming the sinking of a British submarine in the Mediterranean—second in two days, according to Rome claims.

First vessel to reach Sweden from England since the Germans invaded Norway in April, 1940, arrived at Gothenburg with a cargo of textiles.

Anti-Axis: Capital Penalty for 20 Czechs

Twenty Czechs were executed or sentenced to pay the capital penalty Oct. 15 at Prague and Brünn, Berlin newspaper dispatches reported. [Page 9.]

National: President Arrives at Hyde Park

Hyde Park, N. Y.—President Roosevelt arrived by special train from Washington to spend the weekend at the Roosevelt ancestral home. He was accompanied by Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Supervisor; Crown Princess Martha of Norway; Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, his daughter, and her husband, John Boettiger.

In Russia: Moscow Officials Reported Fleeing

London reports that some members of the Russian Government had left Moscow, allegedly for Kazan 450 miles away, were unconfirmed from Moscow. [Page 1.]

United States Ambassador Steinhardt and his staff were reported in Washington to be leaving Moscow for an undisclosed destination.

Swedish Foreign Office declared that Vilhelm Assarsson, Minister at Moscow, had left the Russian capital with two members of his staff.

German forces claimed to have captured an industrial center south of Moscow, but failed to specify the place.

Russian troopships attacked by Nazi airmen were alleged by Berlin to have suffered losses in attempting evacuation of Odessa as Nazi and Rumanian forces entered. Six ships were reported sunk and eight more hit.

Orient: Tojo Named Premier of Japan

Japan named Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo, Fascist-inclined former War Minister, as Premier, succeeding Prince Konoye. [Pages 1 and 7.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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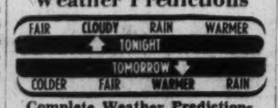
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Is France Coming Back? Torch of Freedom Still Kept Burning.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Taxpayers Call For Veto of Old Age Head Tax

Spokesman of the group declares the measure unfair and difficult of enforcement.

Gubernatorial veto of the $2 head tax approved by the Legislature to finance liberalization of old-age assistance was urged today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations on the ground that the levy is "an indefensible combination of inadequate revenue and unfair taxation."

In a statement calling upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to reject the head tax, the Federation said:

"The $2 tax . . . will not produce the revenue necessary to raise the minimum payments for old-age assistance from $30 to $40 a month, and the legislative leaders behind this tax know it.

"The proposed levy would boost the poll tax on a married couple from $2 to $6, utterly without regard for ability to pay. It would encourage evasion, and in countless instances it would be impossible to collect."

Definitely Opposed

The Federation, throughout the session, has been definitely opposed to the $30 to $40 a month increase, saying such a measure is unnecessary.

With liberalization a popular political issue, however, the Federation has demanded that if the increase measure is adopted it must include adequate financing. The organization has backed a tax of one-half of one per cent on earned income as a revenue substitute for the head tax.

Estimating that the State and local government cost of raising the minimum benefit to $40 will reach $5,000,000, the Federation insisted the head tax will yield no more than $4,000,000. Thus another $1,000,000 would be saddled upon real estate taxpayers, in addition to the present $4,000,000 annual State deficit in old age assistance funds which is passed along to cities and towns in the budget balancing State tax.

The Federation charged the head tax "would jeopardize city and town collections from the present (poll) tax on men," and "would add at least $200,000 to the expenses of cities and towns, which would be forced to collect the new levy.

Collection of Tax

Pointing to the difficulty in collecting such a tax, the Federation reported that collections of the $2 poll tax averages only 70 per cent throughout the State. Boston collected only 44 per cent of its last year's tax.

Other collection percentages included: Attleboro, 899 per cent; Brockton, 83.8 per cent; Fall River, 82.3 per cent; Holyoke, 78.7 per cent; Lawrence, 87.9 per cent; Lowell, 83.8 per cent; Medford, 84.1 per cent; New Bedford, 53.4 per cent; Newburyport, 81.4 per cent; Somerville, 82.2 per cent; Springfield, 91.7 per cent; Taunton, 82.1 per cent; and Worcester, 90.8 per cent.

Dowd Is Sentenced Six to Eight Years After Plea of Guilt

Three days before his trial on bribery charges was to begin, John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County (Boston), went voluntarily into Suffolk Superior Court today, changed his plea to guilty, and was sentenced to prison for six to eight years.

Dowd's last-minute decision to withdraw the plea of innocent, which he had made upon being returned here from a fugitive hideaway in California Sept. 30, brought a swift and unexpected conclusion to the two-year-old case.

Dowd had resigned as Sheriff on Nov. 13,1939—about a year after he took office—when the Boston Bar Association accused him of soliciting and accepting gratuities from public employees under his administration, including four scrubwomen in the County courthouse.

Upon his indictment by the Grand Jury, Dowd fled. He was located at Ventura, Calif., after months in hiding, and was brought back to Boston for trial which was scheduled for next Monday.

Entering court today on a writ of habeas corpus, the former Sheriff pleaded guilty to five indictments—one charging conspiracy and the others charging him with approximately 60 counts of soliciting and accepting gratuities.

In moving for sentence, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle told the Court that Dowd had committed "a blitzkrieg on the sanctity of the oath of public officers." He said evidence showed that a total of $36,000 had been collected—including $19,000 from old employees and $12,000 through the sale of jobs.

Judge Edward F. Hanify imposed two concurrent sentences of six to eight years in State's prison on two of the indictments. He did not impose sentences on the remaining indictments.

U.S. Warship Torpedoed Off Iceland; House Votes to Arm Merchant Ships; Militarist Named Japanese Premier

Kearny is attacked 350 miles off island—Heads for shore under own power.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Marine circles reported today that all American ships headed for Oriental waters were ordered by the Navy to return to Honolulu.

Naval authorities said all American ships in Oriental waters had been ordered to proceed to the nearest American or British port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) — The United States destroyer Kearny was torpedoed in the North Atlantic today, the Navy announced, but survived the attack with no reported casualties and was able to proceed under her own power.

She was on patrol duty about 350 miles south and west of Iceland.

Lieutenant Commander A. L. Danis was the commander

The Kearny, completed only last year, is one of the Navy's newest destroyers.

Armed with the standard five-inch gun battery carried by ships of her class, the Kearny is 341 feet long, has a 35-foot beam and displacement of 1,630 tons.

No other details were available, the Navy said.

The position given for the torpedo attack was the same general area where the destroyer Greer was attacked unsuccessfully by a submarine more than a month ago.

First Since Sept. 11

It was the first torpedoing since President Roosevelt's speech of Sept. 11 which gave the fleet its shoot-on-sight orders and barred all "defensive waters" of the United States to Axis warcraft.

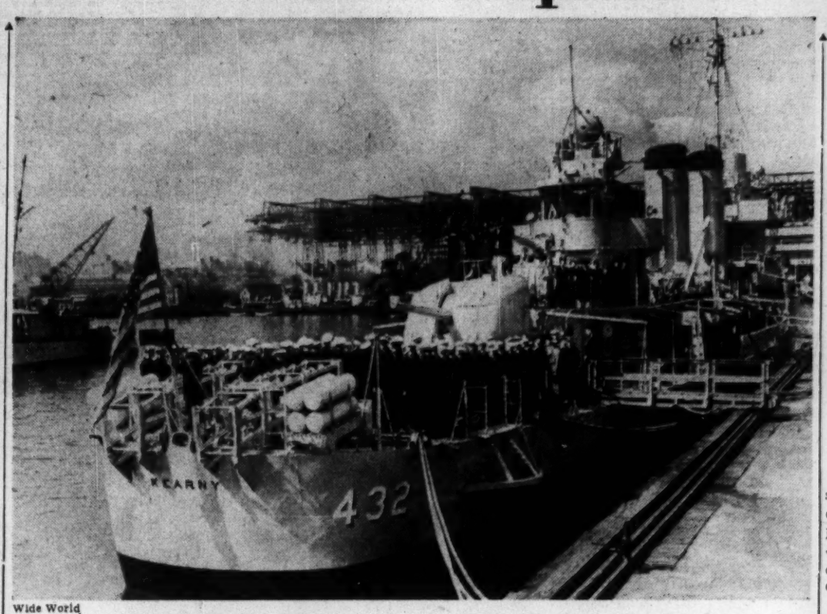
Although the orders were issued on Sept. 11, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, subsequently disclosed that they did not go into effect until 12:01 a. m. on Sept. 16. At that zero hour, the Atlantic Fleet extended its protection to all friendly shipping in the designated area, with explicit instructions "to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters."

The Axis made no formal reply to Mr. Roosevelt's "defensive waters" proclamation, but semi-official reaction in both Berlin and Rome left no doubts that the Axis would refuse to recognize the policy and that the American Navy would be courting trouble if it sought to enforce it.

Distinctive Type

More concretely, the Germans openly claimed that in the week following the President's address their U-boats had sent 28 merchant ships to the bottom in "Icelandic waters." Since Mr. Roosevelt had ordered the Navy specifically to keep the sea lanes to the United States base in Iceland free of hostile warcraft, this Nazi claim was looked on at the time as a possible direct challenge to the new American policy.

Can Iceland be defended: 'all-out' attack possible: Page 9.



Wide World

Torpedoed Ship Which Is Center of New U. S.-Nazi Tension

Above view was taken during the commissioning ceremonies of the destroyer Kearny at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sept. 13, 1940. The Kearny has been part of the U. S. Navy patrol in Iceland waters.

Attack upon destroyer weakens opposition to Administration move—Vote: 259 to 138.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The House of Representatives today voted overwhelmingly to arm merchant vessels as its answer to twin warlike events in the Atlantic and Pacific.

The vote was 259 to 138.

Opposition to the step crumbled as word flashed of the torpedoing of the U. S. S. Kearny off Iceland, followed by the ominous news that the Navy had ordered merchant ships into friendly ports in Asiatic waters.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Opposition to arming merchant vessels crumpled today in the House of Representatives as it prepared to vote on the measure as word came of the torpedoing of the U. S. S. destroyer Kearny off Iceland.

[Authorized Germans said they had only American reports of the torpedoing of the U. S. destroyer Kearny and were unable to comment because there was no indication that a German naval vessel was involved.

They pointed out, besides, that German submarines are not in constant touch with their bases and usually return to their stations before making reports.]

Meanwhile, the Japanese Cabinet crisis heightened the tension in the Pacific, authoritative scurces reporting that all American ships had been ordered out of Japanese and Chinese waters.

The Administration's response to the Kearny torpedoing came quickly from Hyde Park, N. Y., where President Roosevelt is week ending. The President emphasized that the Kearny was clearly within the American defensive zone. Leaders took it as inevitable that under the circumstances as expressed by the President, the Navy would operate under its regular orders in retaliation against the Kearny assailant. This would mean shooting on sight since the attack occurred within the defensive zone.

Gravity of Incident

Beset in the Atlantic by the Kearny torpedoing, and in the Far Pacific by the Japanese Cabinet crisis aimed directly at American foreign policy, the effect on Congress was evident in the heightened tension and the announced intention of many leaders to speed up vital defense measures, including the second big lend-lease bill, which is now in the Senate, and the merchant ship-arming bill which will come to the Senate as soon as the House passes it.

Congressional leaders immediately pointed out the gravity of the Kearny incident as well as the threat to American peace in the possibility of a Far Eastern explosion precipitated by the new Tojo Cabinet at Tokyo.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida who supports a strong interventionist stand demanded that the attack on the Kearny should be avenged by the Navy with a policy of "two sinkings for each assault."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota, isolationist leader, declared such incidents "are to be expected" in view of the Administration's foreign policy, and added, "If the Kearny was up to what the Greer was up to, then the whole matter will be different from the case the interventionists will undoubtedly try to make out."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said the attack

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Tokyo Shift Indicates Strong Policy; Has Soviet Government Quit Moscow?

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17—No immediate overt act is expected to follow the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet in Japan and the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo as the new Prime Minister.

But the appointment of a Fascist-inclined military man to head the Japanese Government is viewed here as meaning that Tokyo has placed war against the United States in the category of possibility.

Premier Konoye's resignation meant that moderate efforts to compose the situation in the Pacific had failed. But General Tojo's appointment may not mean more than that Japan will erect a chauvinistic and extremist Cabinet in order to place itself in a more vigorous bargaining position with the United States.

An attack on Siberia continues to depend particularly upon the Soviets' ability to continue the European War plus Japanese ability to win democratic concessions peacefully. In the event Japan decides upon warlike expansion, it is not known whether it will be toward Siberia or toward Thailand.

The former move is believed more likely due to both the Army's and the Navy's desire to avoid a conflict with the democracies, but Navy statements recently intimated possible southward action.

Japan turns to militarists, Tojo to head Cabinet: Page 7.

Is Japan rattling its sword—inside sheath?: Page 7.

Von Stahmer Nazi Envoy to Nanking

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 17

Adolf Hitler today appointed Heinrich von Stahmer as German Ambassador to Nanking.

[This appointment was reported on Oct. 9 by informed persons in Shanghai, who said it meant an increased German effort to strengthen Nazi influence in the Far East.

[Herr von Stahmer was credited with a large part in bringing Japan in the Axis a year ago.]

German Gains Are Linked To Pacific Crisis

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—The nearness of the German forces to Moscow is linked here with a fresh crisis in American-Japanese relations. It generally is assumed that there is a close, if indirect, connection between the two, and that, taken together, they mark a new stage in the war.

It may well mean that the conflict, hitherto largely confined to Europe, will begin to leap across continents, oceans, and girdle the whole globe. Arrival of the Nazis at the gates of Moscow and the reported departure of the Soviet Government not only indicates the perilous situation of a country which stretches across Asia to the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Straits, but it also is believed in some quarters here to be a prearranged signal for Japan to act.

Thus, the Times of London writes in an editorial: "Serious news from Russia, the German advance toward Moscow and the Don Basin, the heavy losses which the gallant Russian armies have unquestionably sustained, are likely to have persuaded the extremist elements (in Japan) that the time has come for another forward move."

This view is shared widely here. For some time it has been believed that Tokyo was waiting only for sufficient evidence of a Russian collapse before the German armies to make another move toward its goal of complete domination of the Far East.

More Conservative View

Press and radio reports from the United States tend to support this view. The impression given here by these dispatches from Washington is that Americans regard themselves as on the threshold of a grave crisis in their relations with Japan and possibly that they are on the verge of actual conflict.

Responsible quarters here, however, are inclined to believe that immediate developments are by no means certain. In the first place even if the Soviet Government has

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 17

Reports were circulated in London today that members of the Russian Government were moving from Moscow to the interior city of Kazan, 450 miles away. The British military mission was out of touch with London and was reported "on the move." American Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and his Embassy staff were reported to be leaving Moscow for "an undisclosed destination in the interior."

The situation at the gates of Moscow appeared unchanged overnight, with the Russians fighting stubbornly against heavy German attacks from the west. Berlin claimed to have captured "an important industrial section south of Moscow and a power station belonging to the Moscow industrial region," but the points were not specified. The Russians said the Germans had made no gains up to noon.

On the Black Sea, the Germans reported sinking six Soviet troopships carrying troops away from Odessa, which both Berlin and Bucharest said had been occupied by German and Rumanian troops after a 59-day siege.

Defense Left to Army

Russian Government leaders were reported to have left Moscow defenses to the Red Army and to be setting up a wartime administration at Kazan, a provincial capital of 258,000 population on the Kazanka River, Volga tributary, midway between Moscow and the Urals.

Possibly indicating plans to move the Soviet radiocasting network from Moscow, radio communications from the Capital were limited to official statements and a few commercial messages. Interpretative press dispatches such as are normally received in New York by radio daily were eliminated.

A list of new wave lengths of other Russian stations was radiocast a few days ago for use in the event of trouble in transmission from Moscow.

According to an official Russian report, the Russian forces had broken two German spearheads thrust into the Russian defenses in the Vyazma and Kalinin sectors.

The Nazi wedges were driven into the front in heavy fighting Oct. 15 and up to noon, yesterday, dispatches from the front lines said, in which tanks, motorized infantry, and small detachments of parachute-dropped troops were used.

Artillery Halts Advance

Heavy Russian artillery fire halted the German advance in the Vyazma sector, the reports said, but the general situation there remained tense.

More than 100 tanks supported by aircraft broke into the Russian positions in the Kalinin area northwest of Moscow, but the Russians counterattacked and drove the Nazis back, the reports said.

Official Russian reports told of vast destruction of men and machines among both the German and Russian armies in combats to the west.

Map on Page 8.

Bright U. S. Business Future Forecast at Babson Conference

It seems almost certain that the United States will become the most important source of capital in the world after the clouds of war have been dissipated, Ganson Purcell, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, forecast today at the 28th Annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Similarly H. Clyde Baldwin, financial expert with Babson's Reports, Inc., declared he was very hopeful for business after this war effort was over.

"Among others things we realize that there will be abundant and cheaper aluminum, abundant and cheaper plastics, abundant and more efficient machinery and greatly improved building materials," Mr. Baldwin said.

"These and other developments now going on will mean an improved standard of living."

Inflation Discounted

Mr. Baldwin also discounted the possibility of ruinous inflation in this country such as happened in Germany and France after the first World War. He saw the prospect as "very remote and highly improbable," and reminded those with such fears that the American dollar was accepted today throughout the world as the soundest monetary unit.

Mr. Purcell anticipated that after the war Americans could make investments abroad which would bring a rich yield both financially and politically.

"But we can do this," he admonished, "only if we bear in mind that our job is to recreate for those war-torn nations a healthy economy which will provide a sound basis for trade—which means that our capital must be soundly invested in the future prosperity of those nations."

The Securities and Exchange Commissioner advised industry to put itself in shape to absorb post-war readjustments, resulting from technological change and the shifting back to peace-time production of goods.

In Past Periods

The Commission, he pointed out, has not infrequently advised a public utility corporation to make plans now to scale down its funded debt instead of refunding an issue on a long-term basis.

Heavy funded debt, he added, means continuing fixed charges, and heavy fixed charges have meant the wiping out of many important corporations and of tens of thousands of investors in the depression periods of the past.

Industry should take advantage of its increased defense earnings to strengthen itself against the repercussion of a postwar let-down, he continued. Reserves not needed for defense activity must be carefully stored up against the day when they will be needed for the vital transition to peacetime production.

Amendment Saves U. S. Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Legislation to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the citizenship of certain naturalized American citizens abroad has been signed by President Roosevelt.

Under the Act it was declared that naturalized citizens remaining abroad for a certain period of time would lose their citizenship unless they returned to the United States by Oct. 14, 1941.

The amendment, Senator Harold H. Burton (D) of Ohio told the Senate, would add an additional year to the time in which citizens may return to preserve their citizenship. He added that it was the Senate interpretation that the measure preserved citizenship of affected persons even though it was not signed by the President by midnight Oct. 14. The Senate hurried the legislation through Oct. 13.

Candidates in the Boston Election Campaign Making Ready for a Fast Finish

Heavy Artillery Is Lined Up In Boston Mayoralty Contest

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Real political battling, with charges flying back and forth and heavy campaign artillery finally coming into action, may start in Boston's mayoralty contest tonight.

After weeks of desultory campaigning by the candidates and several postponements in the Tobin schedule, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is at last scheduled personally to step into the fray tonight with his initial campaign speech.

Former Mayor James M. Curley and School Committeeman Joseph Lee, the Mayor's leading opponents, are also scheduled to go on the radio. Thus Bostonians will have an opportunity to hear all three candidates on a single evening.

Although Mr. Tobin is not expected to unleash a broadside attack upon his opponents tonight, the fur may fly when Mr. Lee speaks. His talk is billed as "Lee speaks to Mr. Tobin." A press release concerning a Lee rally earlier this week stated that Mr. Lee had temporarily postponed "a full-dress attack on the Tobin administration" because of the indisposition of Mayor Tobin's mother.

Curley Speeches

Mr. Curley began his series of radio speeches several weeks ago and his rallies about a fortnight ago. Mr. Lee began these activities subsequently. Mr. Tobin has been silent. The fourth mayoral candidate, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, only enrolled Republican in the race, still is silent. No statements, no announcements, no rallies, no advertising, no public activities of any kind of the Nichols organization have been brought to public attention. This candidate is obviously not even interested in seeing newspapermen, and some observers are wondering if he intends to win some kind of record by waging a talkless campaign.

Comparative silence of all the candidates has left the voters with only a general outline of the campaign issues. The issues simply have not been joined. The voters know that Mr. Tobin stands for conservative, unspectacular, reasonably decent government. They know Mr. Curley has stood for more lavish, colorful, and sometimes extremely controversial standards of government. Mr. Lee has been campaigning on a platform of "action" to recover Boston's traditional economic primacy —a goal he says he will work assiduously to reach if elected. Beyond these very general outlines, the voters have been left high and dry.

This is in sheer contrast to the mayoral contest four years ago, when Mayor Tobin waged his victorious campaign on a secific platform of concrete steps he would take, if elected, to improve Boston's government. No such program has been offered by any candidate so far this year.

Although events may etch the issues much more clearly, before the election November 4, it is a question whether specific municipal policies will ever become as important a subject of controversy as the personalities of the candidates themselves. The Tobin generalship is trying to weather the campaign without discussing details of past specific acts and without promising anything except a continuance of present policies. Although Mr. Curley has been hammering at the Tobin regime for several weeks with specific criticisms he has so far failed to draw any reply from Tobin headquarters.

All candidates, however, are known to have compiled masses of information about the omissions and commissions of opposing candidates, and personal charges are likely to be answered with personal charges.

But with public interest at a low ebb, observers wonder if the victory will be determined by the work of political organization. A political axiom says that the less public interest there is in a race, the more important is the candidate's organization work.

Leading the Field

The Tobin organization appears to be leading the field, extending as it does right down to the individual resident. Precinct workers throughout the City have been given supplies of printed forms, one for each family in the district.

The workers are instructed to list each voter in the household, for whom he voted four years ago, and who he favors in this campaign. Blanks must be returned to the Tobin leadership each day. This provides a method of "following through" and making certain that every doorbell in Boston gets rung by a Tobin worker.

Mr. Curley is known as a past master in the art of practical political organization. Although the mechanics at his headquarters do not appear as thorough as those at Tobin headquarters, he can call upon hundreds of persons he has helped in a long political career for campaign work.

Mr. Lee has made no claim to having an organization in every precinct throughout the City, but is concentrating especially on downtown Boston and Charlestown.

Mr. Nichols has conferred with political workers in various parts of the City, but apparently has no machine of the Tobin type in operation.

The candidates have been doing much of their personal campaigning by attending house parties held in their behalf in various sections of the City.

De Witt John

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'Hot Dogs,' Marshmallows? No. Then What?

Three guesses as to what these smiling Middlebury College co-eds are roasting on the ends of their forked sticks. It's neither "weiners" nor marshmallows but tempting strips of bacon. The girls, all from Massachusetts, are enjoying the traditional "Bacon Bat" of the Middlebury College French Club atop Chipman Hill, Middlebury, Vt. The misses engaged in outdoor cookery are (left to right): Jean E. Jordan, Newtonville; Elisabeth vonThurn, Belmont; Denise B. Aubuchon, Fitchburg.

Boston County Urged to Halt Urban Decay

A "county of Boston" setup to consolidate the official functions of the metropolitan district against blight and decay at its core was proposed today by Charles T. Stewart, Secretary of the Urban Land Institute.

Addressing a planning conference in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Stewart classified suburbanites as "refugees from poor environment, lack of planning, traffic congestion and haphazard use of valuable urban lands."

"And unless something is done," he said, "and done quickly, large city suburban areas now in the making will go the way of blight and decay taken by many of our large urban districts."

Thus Mr. Stewart envisaged a "county of Boston" as the only economically sound answer to the future abandonment of present suburban districts in favor of more remote residential and industrial sites with "further tragic results upon municipal budgets."

No Political Consideration

While consolidation of Boston with its suburbs has been politically opposed for years, Mr. Stewart's proposals were based entirely upon the practical soundness of such a project without consideration for political interests. The political issue has been that suburbs do not care to join hands with Boston until the local government has pulled itself out of the financial jams in which it now finds itself.

The Boston jams have been characterized in many circles as the result of "extreme wastefulness," which the suburbs do not wish to be burdened with.

On the other hand, the 100 or so planning experts attending the third and final day sessions of the Urban Land Institute were told that one of the chief reasons for blight and bankruptcy in large cities was the migration of business and populations into the accessible suburbs.

Would Keep Home Rule

The question posed by Mr. Stewart and other speakers was whether or not the whole metropolitan district of Boston and other municipalities might benefit by removing some of the overlapping services and varied tax structures resulting from disunited government.

Mr. Stewart did not propose to abolish home rule for the suburbs, but to put them in a position to help as much as possible in maintaining the healthy functionings of the central pivot of the community, which locally speaking is Boston proper.

The cue for Mr. Stewart's proposal was taken from an urban survey of Boston undertaken by William H. Ballard, Trustee of the Institute, who presided at this morning's meeting. The afternoon session, to be addressed by Gordon Whitnall, City Planning Consultant, will close this first conference to be held on City replanning.

WPA Woman Official Points Need to Meet Postwar Slump

The most significant thing in Washington today is the planning for the inevitable post-defense program slump in employment through expanded public works and social security projects, in the opinion of Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, Assistant Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration.

Mrs. Kerr, here today to address the Conference on Recreation Training in session Oct. 14 to 24 at the Hotel Bradford, declared that "only a miracle can prevent an economic debacle after this emergency is over greater than any we have ever known. An armament race and war makes work but there is no real prosperity in it."

In the immediate future, she sees a smaller WPA as workers, aided by the training they have received in its various projects, are absorbed into industry in better jobs than they had before. Long-range planning is indicated in a bill now before Congress, however, providing for a permanent public works agency to be expanded or reduced according to the need.

New Citizenship Plans

New projects in citizenship education, defense recreation and day care of children are to be set up over the country as fast as possible by the WPA under the sponsorship of other Federal agencies, she said. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is national sponsor for the citizenship education projects, with state commissioners of education cooperating closely.

These are already getting under way with the Bureau taking responsibility for making the aliens aware of what citizenship has to offer. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 in the country, about 1,500,000 of whom need help in getting their citizenship established and in adult education, said Mrs. Kerr. There are 356,000 aliens in Massachusetts alone. Personnel and the teaching program will be provided by the WPA and school facilities by the public school system.

The defense recreation projects are sponsored by the Federal Security Administration, said Mrs. Kerr, and will operate outside of camps in camp towns and designated defence and defense industry areas. It is not to be confused with the U. S. O., she added. Community buildings will be used for the centers and the WPA will provide trained personnel.

Extending Three R's

There is also a plan now before the President for the teaching of the "Three R's" to youth rejected from military service because of illiteracy.

The National Joint Planning Board, the Office of Education, Children's Bureau, and WPA are co-operating in the program for day care of children whose mothers are in defense industries, both nursery school age and those older, after school hours. This is needed not only in underprivileged sections but in others where an emergency situation exists, said Mrs. Kerr. In the latter, the WPA moves out as soon as it has organized the work and got it started. Its first duty, she said, is to the underprivileged.

It is also making available training and service opportunities for volunteers in food, nutrition, school lunch, recreation, and education, all of which means preparedness, in case evacuation of children should be necessary in any section, she said.

Col. John J. McDonough, Regional Director for New England of the WPA is Chairman of the Conference on the National Certified Defense Recreation Program, Mrs. Kerr is attending.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Florence S. Kerr

Assistant Director of the Work Projects Administration, who spoke to Recreation Training Conference in Boston today.

Denver Mayor Says City Will Back President

Sentiment in Denver, Colorado, is veering away from an isolationist position to an approval of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, Mayor Ben F. Stapleton of the Rocky Mountain City declared in Boston today.

The Denver Mayor and his entourage visited the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in City Hall this morning.

Mayor Stapleton, along with five members of the Denver City Council and the President of the City Planning Commission, was in Boston to attend the planning conference of the Urban Land Institute held this week at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Denver has had a lot of visits from America First people, including Senator Wheeler, but sentiment is different now," the Denver Chief Executive stated. "The people of Denver will go along with the President wherever he leads them."

Denver is only slightly above average in employment and in food costs because it has been only slightly affected by the defense program, Mayor Stapleton concluded.

Palmer Mills Win Suit Against State

Damages totaling $77,750 plus $7,000 interest were awarded today to Palmer Mills, Inc. of Palmer, by a Hamden County jury in a sealed verdict.

The damages were awarded in a case brought against the Commonwealth by the company involving claims arising from water diversion in connection with the Waban Reservoir Project.

The company owns property including a closed mill in a hydraulic electric producing plant in Palmer on the Chicopee River. By erecting Winsor Dam to divert the waters of the Swift River into the Waban Reservoir, the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission diminished the flow of the water which passed the property of Palmer Mills. The company claimed damages amounting to $225,000. J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, agreed that diversion of the Swift River caused some damage to the property, but insisted the damage was much less than that claimed by the company.

Bay State Senators Vote $500 Minimum as Coakley Case Pay

Massachusetts Senators today voted themselves a minimum of $500 for sitting as Judges in the 26-day Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial.

Without a word of debate, the Senate approved the supplementary budget amendment proposed by Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican floor leader, giving each Senator $400 plus 4½ cents a mile or $100 each for travel, whichever sum is the largest.

Thus the Senators swiftly recovered from the jam they created yesterday when, after a two-hour debate over their pay as Senator Judges, they killed the House-approved provisions for $300 each for the Senator Judges plus 4½ cents a mile for travel.

At the same time today the Senate also voted to give $400 each plus 4½ cents a mile or $100 for travel to the five members of the House Board of Managers which conducted the prosecution against Mr. Coakley.

The Senate action gives each Senator at least $500 while some Senators from the western part of the State will get more than $600 when they figure their 4½ cents travel expense.

Yesterday's jam was developed when the Senators wrangled over whether to increase the House sum of $300 apiece to $500. When the proponents of the $500 sum were defeated they immediately turned around and rejected the $300 proposal.

A start toward reorganization of the much-criticized District Court system appeared imminent today as legislation establishing an administrative committee to regulate practices in the 72 District Courts headed toward Governor Leverett Saltonstall's desk.

The measure is one of several proposed by a special commission to bring about improvement in the District Court system, which has been criticized as archaic and inefficient.

The administrative committee will include five District Court judges to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Meanwhile the House passed to be engrossed with the Senate two more of the court reform bills. The first gradually will reduce the number of special justices in the courts, these appointees being those paid on a per diem basis. Under this bill the number of special justices will be reduced until there is only one in each court, this to be accomplished through non-filling of vacancies.

The other measure provides for extra compensation for special justices doing research work on pending cases.

At the same time, the Senate passed a bill providing pensions for special justices retiring after serving 25 years.

Auto Theft Called Motive in Killing

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP) —Two 'tween-aged girls and a boy —all charged with slaying Grainger G. Browning in Maryland—faced an official contention today that the motive was theft of an automobile rather than defense of one of the girls.

County Attorney Albert Knudsen said Herbert H. Cox at first asserted he shot Mr. Browning to protect Ida May Price, but that the youth later admitted that he fired so he could "take his (Browning's) car and go on with the girls."

"I am now satisfied that this is the true version," Mr. Knudsen told newspapermen.

Three Soldiers Of 26th Killed

ALBEMARLE, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP) —Three soldiers of the 26th (Yankee) Division, now based near Candor, were killed and eight others were injured last night when their 10-wheel prime mover overturned near Albemarle during blackout exercises in the First Army maneuvers.

Fatally injured were private, First Class, James T. Fells, Lowell, Mass., Private Ralph J. Capuano, North Chelmsford, Mass., and Private Frederick J. Ahern, Chelmsford, Mass.

All were of Battery B, 102nd Field Artillery, 26th Division.

Temperature Above Normal Forecast

Extended forecast for New England for the period 7:30 p. m., Friday, Oct. 17, until 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Oct. 22:

Temperature during the period will average two to five degrees above normal in southern New England and near normal in northern New England. Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 52; Nantucket, Mass., 53; Portland, Maine, 49; Burlington, Vt., and Concord, N. H., 48; and Eastport, Maine, 46.

Rising temperature will occur at the beginning of the period. Rainfall will be moderate, three to seven-tenths of an inch, occurring as occasional rain late Saturday or Sunday and again at the end of the period.

'Roast of the Month' Winner

By a Staff Photographer

Spiced Beef Recipe Brings Award

Mrs. Nellie R. Haste (left) of East Walpole, Mass., is awarded "Stratoliner" General Electric range by Emma Maurice Tighe (right), Home Service Director, at the Boston Edison Cooking School. Mrs. Haste's recipe for spiced beef, which she described as having "added appeal as a defense budget meal," was selected as the winner in the General Electric's "Roast of the Month" contest for July.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, not so cool tonight, lowest temperature near 45 degrees in the city and near 38 degrees in the western suburbs; Saturday mostly cloudy and warmer followed by occasional light rain in the afternoon; gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southerly Saturday.

Maine: Fair in the east, increasing cloudiness, not so cool in west portion tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy followed by occasional light rains in the southwest portion in the afternoon, warmer.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness, not so cool tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy and warmer, followed by occasional light rain in the afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming gentle to moderate southerly late tonight and Saturday, increasing cloudiness tonight, broken clouds to overcast Saturday followed by occasional light rain south of Portland in the afternoon. Good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	38	New Orleans	73	72
Chicago	45	44	New York	45	45
Denver	45	45	Norfolk	60	56
Kansas City	54	53	Philadelphia	41	37
Los Angeles	71	69	St. Louis	54	52
Miami	74	74	San Francisco	52	51
Minneapolis	48	46	Washington	43	42

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., October 17, 1941
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:22 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 8:50 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Christian Science Lecture Oct. 21

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater Tuesday noon at 12:15 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Truth about God and Man Which Produces Peace."

The lecturer, Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Canada, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in The Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m.

Free Public Lecture entitled "The War Over the United States Bank." This, the second in a series of six lectures on "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy," will be presented by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Junior Fellow of Harvard University. Admission by ticket only. Tickets may be secured, free of charge, by applying by mail to the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library. At the Lowell Institute, 8 p. m.

Illustrated Lecture by Osa Johnson, woman explorer. Four years in the African Jungle will be covered by her film, "African Paradise." At Symphony Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Old Fashioned Barn Dance for the benefit of the Scandinavian Building Fund of Greater Boston. Square dancing and homespun games in a rural atmosphere with music provided by Zelma Larson's orchestra. Open from 8 to 12 p. m., with a 50-cent admission fee.

Harvard-Dartmouth cabaret and dance for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Dancing begins at 10 p. m. and continues to 12 when a cast of noted stars will present "Midnight Varieties." Tickets of admission, $3.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Italian Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon lecture by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Autumn Walk through woodland paths surrounding Hammond Woods sponsored by the Field and Forest Club. Hikers may take the Chestnut Hill bus at Kenmore station and get off at Chestnut Hill. Group meets at 2:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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President Hints OPM to Act To Prevent Defense Strikes

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt told a press conference at Hyde Park today he thought there would be something soon from the Office of Production Management on the question of strikes retarding defense production. Just what OPM might do about the disputes was not disclosed. Mr. Roosevelt's announcement that some type of action might be expected shortly was in response to a question whether he had given any attention to the increasing number of strikes.

Meanwhile, strike threats eased at the huge San Diego bomber plant of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, but a crisis apepared to be at hand at the Bendix, N. J., factory of Air Associates, Inc., where Congress of Industrial Organizations men walked out two weeks ago.

The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor Machinists Union announced last night that plans for a strike at Consolidated would be held in abeyance "a reasonable length of time" in order to permit settlement to be reached in Washington. The disagreement, the Board contended, was between the Government and the management.

W. D. Chudleigh, President of the Machinists Local, said the men began discussing the advisability of a strike after Maj. R. H. Fleet, Consolidated President, had announced that he would not sign a proposed contract raising wages, unless the Government paid part of the extra cost. Major Fleet said the wage increases would amount to $82,000,000 and would "break the company."

High officials of the Army and Navy were keeping in close touch with the situation and considering Major Fleet's demands.

The Union has approved the proposed agreement which would increase the beginners' scale from 55 to 65 cents an hour to 60-75 cents, and give a 13-cent blanket increase to employees earning more than 65 cents an hour.

Consolidated employs 28,000 workers and holds contracts for $750,000,000 worth of aircraft.

Bendix, N. J.—Sheriff William R. Browne telegraphed Gov. Charles Edison warning of possible "mass violence" at the Air Associates Plant, which has orders for $5,000,000 worth of airplane parts. The Sheriff said he had heard reports that striking C. I. O. United Auto Workers would try to force the plant to close.

It has remained in operation since the C. I. O. men walked out demanding a form of union shop, an increase of minimum wage scale from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour, and a 15-cent hourly boost for employes drawing 75 cents or more.

The National Defense Mediation Board has recommended that the firm accept settlement terms which include immediate return of all strikers to their old jobs. Leroy Hill, President of the company, has rejected the request, statjng that the men would be put back to work as places for them opened.

Cleveland—A tentative agreement for settlement of an 18-day strike at the Midland Steel Products Company at Cleveland has been reached, Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey announced, but pending its ratification by Union members details were withheld.

C. I. O. employees there had struck for 20 per cent wage increases and reclassification of 342 employees. The strike affected not only 1,400 Midland employees, but forced the layoff of 6,000 Studebaker workers at South Bend, Ind., and 8,000 Hudson employees at Detroit. Midland supplies a number of automobile factories with chassis frames.

Washington—William H. Davis, Chairman of the Defense Mediation Board said that a 30-day no-strike truce involving more than 53,000 workers in captive coal mines would be extended on a day-to-day basis past Sunday's deadline.

Mr. Davis declared that under terms of the original truce proposed by the Mediation Board Sept. 19, the United Mine Workers and the Mine Operators had agreed that after the 30-day period, no strike would be called without three-days written notice.

Mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, and Alabama working in mines owned by seven steel companies—representing 95 per cent of the Nation's steel production—struck on Sept. 15 over demands for a union shop.

They resumed work Sept. 22 at the Mediation Board's request under terms of the 30-day truce. During the life of the temporary agreement, the Mediation Board holds jurisdiction over the case.

Detroit—The Federal Government was urged by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O., to take steps toward "full and immediate transition" of the automobile industry to national defense production.

He made the recommendation in a report to a congressional committee investigating labor migration in which he pointed out that machine tools in the Detroit area which might be adapted for defense production are operating at only 35 per cent of capacity.

Detroit—An official of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) declared that striking employees of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation would be suspended by the Union and face possible dismissal by the company unless they returned to work by midnight tonight.

Orval J. Kincaid, SWOC Regional Director, termed the strike, affecting 8,500 workers, "the irresponsible action of a handful of would-be leaders."

The company is producing high tensile steel for national defense.

The strike was called by workers dissatisfied with the outcome of wage negotiations between the Union and the company, a division of National Steel Corporation.

Syndicate Head Says Radio News Aids Paper Sales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—J. V. Connolly, President of King Features Syndicate, expressed the opinion to the Federal Communications Commission yesterday that a majority of newspaper publishers now believe that supplying news to radio stations promotes rather than retards circulation growth.

Mr. Connolly testified at Commission hearings which are being conducted to determine future policy toward newspaper applications for radiocasting licenses.

The present attitude of the publishers is the reverse of the majority opinion in 1935, he said, when International News Service, a department of King Features, began supplying news to radio stations.

Mr. Connolly told the Commission the action of the Associated Press in making its news, the property of member publishers, available to radio stations, "has practically dismissed any objections by newspapers to use of news on radio."

Herbert Moore, President of Transradio Press service, testified that older newsgathering associations and agencies had attempted to "thwart" organization and operation of Transradio from the time of its inception in 1934.

The Associated Press, the United Press and International News Service attempted in a "variety of ways" to hinder Transradio, the witness said.

N. Y. Senator Seeks End to Double Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17—With a view to eliminating a "tax on a tax," State Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R), of Newburgh, announced he would introduce the first of a series of bills providing for reduction of income levies at the next session of the Legislature.

The first bill would permit New York State taxpayers to deduct their Federal income taxes when they filed their State returns. This, Senator Desmond said, would save the people of New York State approximately $9,000,000.

"The State should follow the same wise principle and end this double taxation," he continued. "Record increases in federal taxes face us next year and for years to come, due to national defense expenditures. During this fiscal year alone United States taxpayers will have to pay $12,000,000,000, of which approximately one-fifth or nearly $2,500,000,000, will come from taxpayers of our State.

"The New York State surplus at the end of the current fiscal year will be in excess of $22,000,000. It is time that our taxpayers, who have borne the imposition of 15 new taxes or tax rate increases since 1931, be given relief.

"Fifteen States now allow deductions of Federal taxes. We ought to get in line with these progressive States and abolish an unfair type of double taxation."

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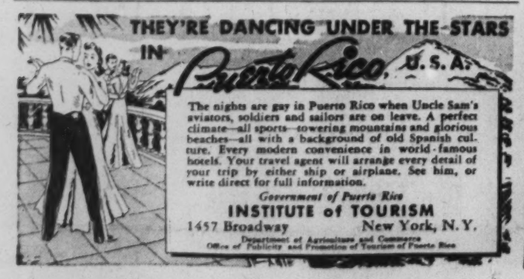

THEY'RE DANCING UNDER THE STARS IN Puerto Rico, U. S. A.

The nights are gay in Puerto Rico when Uncle Sam's aviators, soldiers and sailors are on leave. A perfect climate—all sports—towering mountains and glorious beaches—all with a background of old Spanish culture. Every modern convenience in world-famous hotels. Your travel agent will arrange every detail of your trip by either ship or airplane. See him, or write direct for full information.

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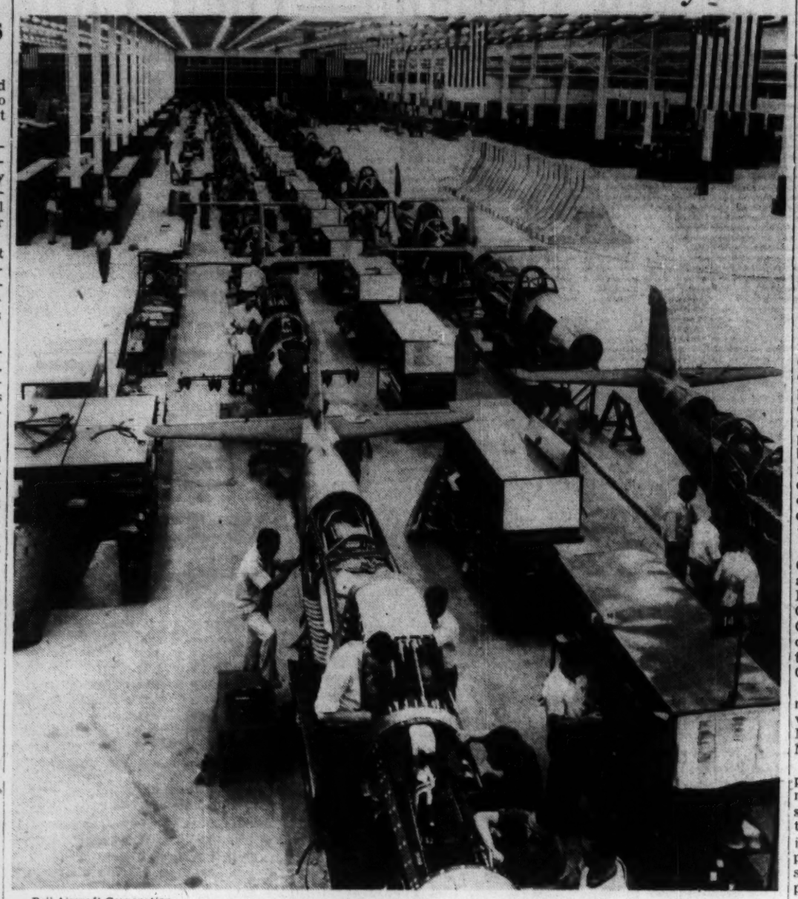

Bell Aircraft Corporation

Second Powered Assembly Line for 'Airacobras'

Assembly methods of automobile factories are rapidly being adapted by airplane plants. This view of the night shift in the Bell Aircraft Corporation's new Niagara Falls, N. Y., factory shows its second power-operated assembly line in action. The company's first production line is operating in its main factory in Buffalo. While official figures have not been given out, it is estimated that these two lines can turn out about 300 planes a month. The company's single-engined "Airacobra," with the motor in back of the pilot, driving the propeller blades through a shaft, is shown under assembly here. The first production line on the West Coast is already in operation at the Vultee plant.

Aircraft Official Says Government Pesters Industry

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—In a protest against labor troubles besetting the aviation industry Maj. R. H. Fleet of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation declared that it would take the United States at least eight years to lick Hitler—and that the job could be done only with planes.

Major Fleet stated publicly at a luncheon for Sidney Hillman, co-chief of the Office of Production Management, that "the Government is going to have to quit kicking the aviation industry around, brow-beating us with committees and constant labor trouble."

He said he would not sign a compromise agreement to increase the wage of A. F. of L. machinists in the huge bomber plant unless the Government agrees to help defray part of the cost. He estimated that this agreement, if signed, would cost $82,000,000 and would "break the company." Discussing the aviation industry's situation in relation to possible active involvement in the war, Major Fleet said:

"It seems to me that we soon will take on the job of licking Hitler. It will be the biggest task this country has ever considered. Five million foot soldiers fully equipped, or even ten million soldiers couldn't do the job. Nor could our navy, the best in the world. We can lick Hitler with aircraft, but we won't have the aircraft in short of five years to do the job, and I'm no Lindbergh when I say that."

A. F. of L. Blasts Communism But Supports Aid to Russia

SEATTLE, Oct. 17 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today surveyed 10 days of discussion on economic, international and internunion issues in the Federation's sixty-first convention and commented:

"The outstanding feature of the meeting was the height to which the membership rose in its declaration of support for the Nation's national defense effort and for aid to Britain and her allies."

The convention adjourned after a withering blast against Communism as an administrative creed and a propaganda vehicle, but approving support of the move to assist Russia in its fight against Nazi Germany because of military self-interest.

The Resolutions Committee's proposal, as adopted by the convention, carried even stronger denunciation of communistic practices than did the Executive Council's report.

The adopted resolution said:

"It is the opinion of your Committee that a victory by Stalin over other countries in Europe would be as disastrous to free institutions as a victory by Hitler.

"It is the sincere hope of your Committee, now that Great Britain and her allies are actively assisting that country, and the United States is supplying all material and assistance possible, that this will lead the Government of Russia to refrain, when war is over, from continuing its propaganda."

Communism Just as Dangerous

The Resolution denounced Communism as being just as dangerous to the American institutions as in the past, adding:

"Russia, in her present effort of national defense, has indicated no change in her policy toward the forms of democracy in other countries. The proper and active support which the United States is giving to Russia now is not because of the change in our attitude toward Communism but to assist a people, brutally attacked, to defend themselves."

The convention concurred in the Executive Council recommendation that aid to Russia was dictated by practical military necessity because the whole American war program was directed toward defeat of Russia's enemy.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

The other highlight of the final day was the A. F. of L.'s suspension of the Brewery Workers' Union in a long-standing jurisdictional dispute with the powerful Teamsters' Union, largest in the Federation.

The Union was suspended by a 30,203 to 1,765 vote for its adamantine refusal to abide by an old Federation award to the Teamsters of jurisdiction over brewery industry truck drivers.

The A. F. of L. vote followed a castigation of the Brewery Workers by Daniel Tobin, Teamsters President, for the string of injunctions their leaders obtained during recent years against Teamster officials and the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Brewery Workers Still Defiant

Mr. Tobin assailed the Brewery Union policies as "the most disgraceful action, even including the Congress of Industrial Organization's activities, ever seen within the ranks of labor."

Joseph Obergfell of Cincinnati, the Brewery Workers' Executive Secretary, responded that his followers would not surrender or abandon their rights for self-determination under the Wagner Labor Act.

The convention followed up its support of Russia with unanimous adoption of three national defense resolutions submitted by the California and Indiana State Federation delegates.

One pledged the Federation to "the moral unity demanded by an unlimited national emergency," and called on the Federal Government "to take any steps thought wise by the Administration, with the advice and consent of Congress, acting on the advice of the United States Army Chief-of-Staff, the Secretary of the Navy, and other responsible agencies, to keep at its maximum efficiency the United States Army, Navy, and defense program.

Another urged "whatever action is deemed necessary by the Administration to make sure that American aid reaches its intended destination."

The third "resolved, that we, the delegates in convention assembled, reiterate that this war must be won.

"We say this and accept our full responsibilities in saying it. We urged leaders of organized labor throughout our Nation to say no less."

Rail Wage Inquiry Shifts

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt's Fact Finding Commission took up today the railway express phase of the railroads wage dispute after completing hearings on the controversy from carrier union and management witnesses.

Express clerks have asked for more pay, along with 1,250,000 railroad employees.

The five commissioners hoped to be ready by Monday to hear oral arguments from all interested parties. They began their hearings Sept. 15 and planned to report to the President by Nov. 1. Under the Railway Labor Act no move may be made to put into effect the strike voted by the workers until 30 days after the Board has reported to the President.

Commission action is the last phase of the elaborate anti-strike machinery of the Act. The law provides no power to enforce the Board's findings, the theory being that public opinion would enforce compliance.

Nineteen unions representing 350,000 operating employees and 900,000 non-operating have voted to strike to enforce their demands. The operating workers want 30 per cent more pay; the lowest paid of these now receive $5.06 a day. The non-operating want from 30 to 34 cents an hour more; present minimums are 35 cents for semi-skilled and 85 cents for highly skilled work.

During the hearings the railroads offered a plan of emergency compensation which would increase by 6 per cent earnings up to $30 a week or $65 on semi-monthly pay rolls, effective Nov. 1, and would amount to $95,004,000 if effective a year.

This proposal was described by one union chieftain as "deceptive in its operation and unsound as a means of adjusting wage rates." Other principal arguments were:

Management: The demanded increases would cost approximately $900,000,000 a year, are "unwarranted and beyond the capacity of the industry to support out of present or prospective earnings."

Labor: They would cost approximately $600,000. The roads' net income for 1941 will exceed that of 1940 by approximately $800,000,000, making management financially able to grant the demands.

Management: Present earnings are the highest in history. For 1938-1940, railroad labor fared better than other by $300 a year.

Labor: Wages generally are 30 per cent below those in comparable industries.

Management: Railroad labor's average annual pay rose from $862 in 1916 to more than $1,800 in 1940, an 111 per cent increase, while returns on rail investments have dropped 26.1 per cent below the 1916 basis. The cost of living could rise nearly 37 per cent and employees still would be as well off as in 1929.

Labor: There have been no wage increases since October, 1937, while workers in other industries have been raised up to 50 per cent over the 1937 level. Railroad mechanics get 85 cents an hour, those in other industries, $1.25. The minimum wage rate for Class 1 roads is 36 cents an hour compared with 75 elsewhere.

Mother Church Hymns on Air From Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Fired by listener response to the unique all-church "Hymn Service" broadcasts the past two winter seasons, radio station KSL, Salt Lake City, is continuing the series during the forthcoming autumn and winter months.

Each denomination will be featured during the season of 26 weeks, all groups combining in two major vocal renditions. The dates for these two special combined programs have not as yet been fixed, but the first will probably occur during Christmas week, according to Harry Clarke, of KSL's production department. The second major program will be given at the end of the series, both being presented from the huge inverted bowl of the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. These programs of sacred music will be released over station KSL on 1,160 kilocycles each Wednesday from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

The program on Wednesday, Oct. 22, will be conducted by authority of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with the co-operation of the branch Christian Science Churches and Societies in Utah.

Trio numbers and solos from the new Christian Science Hymnal will be presented by Mrs. Gail Martin, Howard N. Frazee, and Nelson McIntnch, respectively.

"Last year 565 artists participated in the broadcasts and even more enthusiasm is expected this season," Mr. Clarke said. Continuing, he said, "We are all working together in an endeavor to express the brotherhood of man in song, and to encourage greater appreciation of church music by all radio listeners."

Sideglances in Washington; City Is Like a World Capital

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boom Town Bulletins:

Fifty thousand is the Civil Service Commission's estimate on the number of new Government employees that have come to Washington in the last year. If you live anywhere within a mile radius of downtown, your doorbell is rung almost every night by newcomers looking for a place to lay their heads.

Phones Are Busy:

"Line is busy" has become a by-word with Capital telephone operators, despite an increase in quirements for getting into re-Government telephones from 50,000 to 65,000 in the last year.

Long-distance calls have risen 75 per cent in six months.

They Shall Not Pass:

There is no uniformity in restricted public buildings.

For the White House you have to have a pass with your picture on it.

The same pass will get you into the Navy Department but you have to show it again at corridor junctions and when leaving the building.

At the War Department you get a special badge, worn at all times in the building and surrendered on departure.

At the State Department and Office of Civilian Defense you sign your name and address. At the State Department you get a pass in return.

Church Parks Free:

Attendance increased at St. Thomas Church, sometimes attended by President Roosevelt, when Dr. Howard S. Wilkinson agreed to pay Sunday morning parking charges for his parishioners. Because the downtown parking lot business is slow on Sundays, the Rector gets a special rate.

More Home Babies:

More Washington babies are being born at home since the City Health Board sent out an appeal for relief of congested conditions in the city's maternity wards.

Messenger Girls:

Because of a shortage of boys, telegraph companies now send girls out on downtown calls. They haven't been furnished uniforms but are identifiable by overseas caps. Government bureaus have also begun to hire girl messengers.

Schools Not Crowded:

Schools, strangely enough, aren't overcrowded because many defense officials have left their families back home and many students have quit school to take jobs.

Aid for Britain:

"Britain in Washington" continues to expand. A 15-year occupant of the Insurance Building recently given 30 days by the British, moaned, "And I suppose after the war they'll be around trying to get me to move back."

Greeters Groan:

Hotels are telling convention delegates, who insist on ignoring Leon Henderson's plea to go elsewhere, to hold their convention over week ends, when defense business registrations are not so heavy.

Mobile Defenses:

The White House outside the Civilian Defense Office used to attract crowds waiting for Mrs. Roosevelt to come out, but often she keeps her chauffeur waiting for an hour while she finishes a piece of business. Even surpassing her in mobility is Mayor La Guardia of New York who sometimes makes round trips by air between New York and Washington in one day.

Cabinet Ministers to Attend World Conference on Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—American and British Cabinet Ministers, representatives of the principal governments-in-exile and leading Latin-American diplomats, according to latest reports, will head the delegations of their countries to the International Labor Conference, the second of its kind which the International Labor Office of the League of Nations has held in the United States.

The Conference will convene Oct. 27 for two weeks in New York to deal primarily with post-war problems and to help lay the social and economic foundation for the future peace.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is expected to head the United States delegation, according to an announcement from the I. L. O.'s Washington office today.

Two Chinese delegates, Chu Hsueh-fan, President of the Chinese Association of Labor, and Lui Hsuan-tsui, Secretary of the Association, have just flown from Chungking and are now in New York, and Li Ping-hang, permanent delegate of the Chinese Government to the I. L. O. governing board, has just arrived in New York from Geneva.

Importance Indicated

The importance with which this year's conference is regarded even by nations at war was emphasized in today's announcement by I. L. O. officials of the composition of some of the national delegations. High cabinet officials, diplomats of international standing and leaders in the current world struggle of democracies against totalitarian aggression, comprise in large part the groups that will meet over a two-week period, Oct. 27-Nov. 7, at Columbia University to discuss a postwar program.

London has announced that Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, will head the British delegation to the Conference. Although the composition of the Canadian delegation has not yet been made public, it is expected to include important members of the the Dominion Government as well as responsible employers' and workers' representatives. Frank Langstone, New Zealand Minister of External Affairs and Lands, is en route with a full delegation. Australia, South Africa, India, and Ireland are also represented.

Latin-American countries have informed the International Labor Office of their accord with the objectives of the New York meeting and are for the most part sending full delegations. Dr. Ibanez Benavente, Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare of Bolivia, will be present. The Chilean Minister of Labor, Dr. Pradenas Munoz, will lead a delegation composed of several other governmental representatives and spokesmen for employers and workers as well. First delegate from Mexico will be its Secretary of Labor, Dr. Garcia Tellez. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Peru, and Venezuela have promised full delegations.

Exile Representatives

European governments in exile in London are sending some of their most widely known statesmen. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister, and Paul Henri Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Labor, will represent Belgium. Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the Czech Republic and at present its Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent his country. Included in the Czechoslovakian delegation will be Jaromir Necas, former Minster of Social Affairs and at one time chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office.

Other cabinet officers of countries with their temporary Capitals in Great Britain who are to attend include Aristide Dimitrates, of Greece, Pierre Krier of Luxemburg and Dr. J. Van Den Tempel of the Netherlands.

Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, and Olav Hindahl, Minister of Public Works are to head the delegation from that country. The Polish Government has announced the personal participation of its Minister of Labor, Jan Stanczyk.

China is sending a full delegation, and Yugoslavia, Egypt and far-distant Thailand are to be represented.

Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, will serve as Secretary General of the Conference, assisted by many of the organization's staff now attached to its "working center" in Montreal and to the branch offices in Washington and London.

Un-American Probe Audience Ejected

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Spectators were ejected from a State legislative committee hearing on un-American activities after a demonstration touched off by refusal of permission for America First Committee lawyers to cross-examine witnesses.

The request, by Frank J. Barry, an attorney, brought applause from the audience. It was denied by Chairman Jack Tenney, and the demonstration grew as John L. Wheeler, son of the Montana Senator and Chairman of the Southern California America First Committee, entered the room.

Unable to restore order, Mr. Tenney asked State highway patrolmen to clear the room.

In the corridor the group of about 200 men and women sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "God Bless America," and other songs until Mr Tenney threatened to have it cleared also.

Crown Prince's Son On 'Harvest Leave'

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP) — Prince Louis Ferdinand, eldest living son of Germany's former Crown Prince, has been granted a six-weeks' harvest leave" from the Air Force t osuperintend the bringing in of the harvest on the family estates.

He now is at the estate at Cadinen near Koenigsberg with his family, after a short visit with friends in Berlin which followed an inspection of the Schildberg Estate near Soldin.

The Prince is an Air Force lieutenant. When on duty he instructs advanced pilots in blind flying.

Soviet Officers Invited to 'Games'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry Stimson said yesterday Soviet Russian army officers had been invited to witness the current army war games in the Carolinas as military observers.

The acting Soviet military attache has been asked to designate officers from his staff and other officers now in this country. The British likewise have been invited to witness the field maneuvers as they did the Louisiana war games and it was expected Latin American countries also will be represented. Secretary Stimson reported these army developments:

Four additional coast artillery barrage balloon battalions have been ordered formed at Camp Davis, N. C., increasing the number of these air raid defense units to six. Each has an authorized strength of 1,257 soldiers. All are expected to be transferred to Camp Tyson, Tenn., when construction is completed there.

Eleven additional recreational camps are to be built to provide week-end accommodations for 5,300 service men, increasing the number of such camps to 39. The entire number will have capacity for 26,300 men.

The Army has received delivery o its first new AT-11 twin-engine advanced training planes for bombardiers and gunners. The AT-11 was made by the Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kan.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

City Body of Women's Groups Hears Labor Phase of Defense

National defense from the standpoint of labor, industry, and spiritual unity, was the theme of the program at the opening fall meeting of the City Federation of Women's Organizations, held at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston today.

Harry P. Grages, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, told the club women that no Americans were more patriotic than those represented in the labor group. "Labor has always been behind our Government," he said, "and I know for I have been a member for 40 years."

Mr. Grages, who is a member of the machinists union, declared that if the management of industry were honest with labor there would be but half the trouble. Underhanded ways of getting around agreements and regulations cause difficulty and breed ill-will, he said. Labor does not go out on strike just for the sake of striking. It is much harder to put a laboring man on the street than keep him at work. He wants to keep his job and keep earning, and it is a personal sacrifice when he walks out, Mr. Grages said.

He mentioned the recent machinists strike in the Pacific Coast shipyards as one in which the workers' position was not understood. They were getting less than other machinists in the same neighborhood doing comparable work, he said.

Edward F. Connelly, legislative counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, talked on "Industry's Part in Defense," picturing the colossal task of production that faces the United States. With an appropriation of $66,000,000,000 for armament, we are at the stage now where we are producing about $1,000,000,000 a month in armament goods, he said, but not until summer will the country reach its peak. Then the airplane production will reach 50,000 a year.

Massachusetts as a machine and skilled trade state, has received $1,095,000,000 in direct contracts from the Government, he said and a large additional amount in subcontracts.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Leslie, pastor of St. Mark's Church in Brookline and pastor of the Boston Area Council of Churches, speaking on the "V" spirit, urged the women to keep a cheerful, happy attitude, continue to enjoy simple pleasures and amusements, and to "overcome evil with good."

"We are here to be overcomers, not to travel an easy road, he said, and we should look forward not only to the suppression of Naziism but to building a better world."

Mrs C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Vice-Presidents, presented the speakers.

Economics Groups Meeting Tonight

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts State Home Economics Association and the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association is being held this evening at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. The subject of the entire meeting is "Home Economics and the Defense Program."

Dinner at 6:30 will be followed by talks by C. Leslie Updegraph of the Y. M. C. A. and by Mrs. Robert Homans, director of the women's division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, as well as by Mrs. Gladys Becket Jones, President of the Garland School.

The President of the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association is Mrs. Margia Abbott of Simmons College. Miss Caroline M Wilson, of the State Department of Education, is President of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association.

By a Staff Photographer

When Poets Get Together

Mrs. Florence Hamilton (left), a poet and First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women, chatting with Joseph Auslander, Poetry Consultant of the Library of Congress, and his wife, Audrey Wurdemann, a Pulitzer Prize poet and Past National President of the League, who are her guests at "The House With the Smiling Face," in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

New Order After the War Forecast by Poet

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

A new order, but not that of Hitler, will follow the world war—a spiritual renaissance in all the arts, a new world made not only by statesmen and politicians but by poets, prophets and lovers of humanity—by the compassionate.

This is the view of the future seen from the vantage point of the poet as sketched by Joseph Auslander, Poetry Consultant of the Library of Congress, and his wife, Audrey Wurdemann, Pulitzer Prize winner, who works with him.

Both are guests of Florence Hamilton, herself a poet, and First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women, at her home in Wellesley Hills, called by Edwin Markham, "The House With the Smiling Face." They are here to plan with her for the Markham exhibition for which she is loaning her collection of Markham's manuscripts and letters to the Library of Congress in November. It will replace the Walt Whitman exhibition which has been there for two years and has drawn thousands of visitors.

Another Planned

Following the Markham exhibition another is planned by Mr. Auslander (always with his wife's help) devoted to poems of freedom, faith, hope and courage. Among these will be the original manuscripts of some which have gained historic significance in the present struggle, having been given voice by statesmen as an inspiration to their people.

One of Mr. Auslander's own poems—and he gave reluctant consent to Mrs. Hamilton's telling me this as we sat around the luncheon table—has already played its part in the fight for freedom. Under the title, "Prayer to Jehanne of France," it called on Jeanne d'Arc to re-inspire France with the spirit of freedom which would enable the French to break their bonds. This poem, published last summer in a weekly magazine, was re-printed in French and thousands of copies were dropped from the air over French territory.

Mrs. Auslander, former President of the National League of American Pen Women, not only works as her husband's assistant at the Congressional Library, but also gives joint lectures and poetry readings with him. She is tall and young with her hair like a raven's wing and eyes, more black than brown, that always seem to be looking beyond her immediate surroundings to the place where poems come from. But, poetry and all, she is a practical person who prides herself on her ability as a cook and enjoys going into the kitchen and preparing dinner for the family whenever time and opportunity permit. The Auslanders have a little daughter who is at present visiting her grandmother in Seattle.

Has Support

Mr. Auslander and his wife with the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish, himself a distinguished poet, are endeavoring to make poets and their work something vital and alive to the American public. Last winter, under the auspices of the Librarian of Congress and through the sponsorship of Eugene Meyer, publisher of The Washington Post, and Mrs. Meyer, a series of poetry readings was arranged at the Congressional Library. Skeptics as to the popularity of poetry were silenced when between 600 and 700 were turned away at each program. The poets, to whom a special exhibition was devoted during the month in which they were to appear, included: Robinson Jeffers, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, and Stephen Vincent Benet.

Mrs. Auslander has written very little lately, she says, but does not give world unrest as a reason. Like her husband, she is devoting most of her time just now to an effort to bring the work of other poets nearer to the people.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights; Viennese Ensemble.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page. "Speaking of Liberty."
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Salon Serenade, Glen Miller's Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; "Melodic Fantasy."
10 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 18

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Oct. 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . ." VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Light music; "The Week in Hungary," HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"Hungarian Rhapsodies," by Liszt, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 43.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"La Invitacion Al Viaje," Comedy in Spanish by Jean Jacques Bernard. TWOA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'Grid Dance' For Benefit Of British Relief

Another benefit for the British War Relief Society will be the Harvard-Dartmouth dance to be held tonight at the Statler Hotel on the eve of the Harvard-Dartmouth football game. Mrs. Robert Proctor is Chairman.

A feature of the occasion will be the awarding of a screen test to one of the pretty girls who attends. This is the gift to British War Relief of Darryl Zanuck, Hollywood producer at the Twentieth Century-Fox studios.

At midnight, a variety show will be staged by a group of stars which includes Danny Kaye of "Lady in the Dark" fame; and Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, and Leonora Corbett, from Noel Coward's new show "Blithe Spirit."

Other stars will be Jack Whiting from "Arsenic and Old Lace"; and Parker and Daniel, a new dancing team, featured in Cole Porter's new show "Let's Face It." Mary Jane Walsh is still another star from the Vinton Freedley-Cole Porter show who will appear.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, and Mrs. Conant, and Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, and Mrs. Hopkins, head the list of honor guests. Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will also be present as Mrs. Saltonstall is a patroness.

Talk on Americas For Malden Club

Eunice Harriet Avery will speak before the Old and New Club of Malden, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock in American Legion Hall. Her subject will be "I Listened to Argentina and Brazil."

Miss Avery interprets the cultural, economic, and social pattern of the world. She recently returned home from her twenty-first successive summer of travel, which covered the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Trinidad, Barbados, parts of the Caribbean, Washington, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

Mrs. A. J. Glossa is Chairman of the lecture committee. The decorations for the occasion are in charge of Mrs. Herbert C. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Percy A. Dodge and Mrs. F. Cecil Lockwood.

Rhode Island Aliens Join Rush for U. S. Citizenship

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17—Events abroad and restrictions imposed on aliens seeking jobs in defense industries have stirred a record number of aliens in Rhode Island to seek U. S. citizenship. Nearly 2,000 of them now are attending classes and studying under the National Citizenship Education Program.

The State unit of the NCEP reports that during September it conducted 252 classes in schools, clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, private homes and libraries in various parts of the state. The program is financed as a WPA project and the 47 teachers were trained especially for the work at the Rhode Island College of Education.

Twenty nationalities are represented among the students, with Italians, French and Portuguese leading the list. Women outnumber the men by more than two to one.

Business Warned

Rhode Island, still riding the crest of a boom impelled by the national defense program, heard a few notes of warning sounded during the past week. First warning came in the fears expressed by a group of small businessmen that the priorities program might soon compel them to curtail their activities drastically or even close down entirely. The second warning appeared in the list of pay roll disbursements for the month of September which showed disbursements in that month fell off 8.3 per cent below figures for August.

The decline in pay rolls was attributed largely to the completion of construction work at the Quonset Point Naval Air Station. Pay rolls in the East Greenwich area, which includes the Quonset station, fell off 46 per cent.

Other barometers of business, however, continued to reflect the boom business. Registrations of automobiles and trucks now has reached an all-time record mark of 190,466, the State Registry of Motor Vehicles reported this week. Sales of electric ranges and mechanical refrigerators are at a rate more than twice the rate for the corresponding period a year ago.

Pawtucket Finances

A series of articles appearing this week in the Providence Journal exposed what the writer contended were irregularities in the city of Pawtucket's financial system. The gist of the articles was that while Pawtucket has an extremely low tax rate, its net debt is higher, on a per capita basis, than any other city in New England.

Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, who leads the Democratic administration which has controlled affairs in Pawtucket since 1933, defended the city's program this week in replying to the articles.

"We have the lowest tax rate in New England and the third lowest rate in America in this population class," he said in an address this week.

Pawtucket is proud of its tax rate. Billboards erected in various parts of the city boast of the "Lowest Tax Rate in New England" and describe the system which permits a 7 per cent discount for tax bills paid before Oct. 15.

Attracted by the tax rate and by other considerations, several manufacturing companies have moved from Providence to Pawtucket during the past year. Pawtucket is the State's second largest city with a population of 75,797.

The series of articles attacking the Pawtucket bookkeeping arrangement indicated that the low tax rate had been achieved at the expense of the city's debt. The Pawtucket net debt, the articles assert, stands now at $14,045,148. This is a larger net debt than the debt of Quincy, Manchester, Lawrence, Lynn, Lowell, Somerville, New Bedford, Fall River or Worcester, yet each of these cities has a greater population than Pawtucket. Worcester, with a population of 193,694, has a net debt of only $12,234,700.

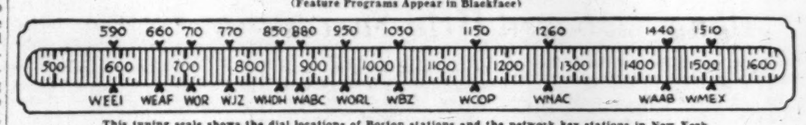
Figures released by the National Municipal League show that Pawtucket's per capita debt of $155.17 is more than twice the national average for cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population. The average is $76.43.

From the end of 1938 until the end of 1940, the Municipal League reports, the per capita debt for cities of this class dropped $4.79. But in the same period the per capita debt in Pawtucket jumped $22.06.

Mayor McCoy and the Providence Journal have been at odds on many earlier occasions. For a considerable period reporters from the newspaper were not permitted to enter offices in Pawtucket's elaborate new City Hall.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News,	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News and	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning" music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange" Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music,	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music,	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Jimmy Fidler	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	**"March of Youth"**;	"Milkweed" music	Reflections in Rhythm	"Rainbow House" youth	Studio Program
10:15	play: music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	**"March of Youth"**	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House" youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Keyboard &	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway"	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter-Quest: music
11:15	Console	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Pan Americana"	Letter-Quest: music
11:30	Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Saturday Vaudeville"	Political Talk	Joe Rubin's Discoveries,
11:45	Gardners' Clinic	Weather; Cowboy Songs	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	**Madge Evans; or,**	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45		Hour: talks; music	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Bulletin"; talk	Hour: talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	N. E. to the Colors.	"What's on the Air";	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Brougherg, soprano,
1:45	N. E. to the Colors.	**Harvard - Dartmouth**	**Yale - Army football**	Ohio State-Purdue foot-	Short Story Editor
2:00	"On Parade"	**football game**	**game**	ball game	**Richard Crooks, tenor.**
2:15	Boston College-	**Harvard - Dartmouth**	**Yale - Army football**	Ohio State-Purdue foot-	Shining Hour
2:30	Manhattan football	**football game**	**game**	ball game	Lieut. Com. Reinarts
2:45	game	**Harvard - Dartmouth**	**Yale - Army football**	Ohio State-Purdue foot-	Five Star News
3:00	Boston College-	**football game**	**game**	ball game	Sports Results
3:15	Manhattan football	**Harvard - Dartmouth**	**Yale - Army football**	Ohio State-Purdue foot-	Sports Results
3:30	game	**football game**	**game**	ball game	Sports Results
3:45	Boston College-	**Harvard - Dartmouth**	**Yale - Army football**	Ohio State-Purdue foot-	Sports Results
4:00	Manhattan football	**football game**	**game**	ball game	Song Stylist
4:15	game	**Harvard-Dartmouth**	**Yale-Army game**	Ohio-State Purdue game	Melody Mirror
4:30	Boston College-	Club Matinee: variety	Sports Comments	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:45	Manhattan football	Club Matinee: variety	Pan Americana	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
5:00	Pittsburgh - Minne-	Chicago Serenade	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	sota football game	Chicago Serenade	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Network program,	Hi-Jinks on the Blue	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Network program	Hi-Jinks on the Blue	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; Summary	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense	"What Burns You Up?";	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Reports
7:00	**"People's Platform"; informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15	The Madrigals	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Male Quartet	Five Star News
7:30	L. Adler, harmonica	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Concert Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Soldiers' Quiz"; Man-	Round Table, discussion
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network Program	Knickerbocker Playhouse	chester, N. H. Air Base	Round Table, discussion
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls" native	Civilian Defense
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatization	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	Johnson Choir
9:00	"Your HR Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Colonial News Service;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**America Preferred;**	cal Album;
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Olen Welty's	**Jascha Heifetz; orch.**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Orchestra	**Chicago Theater operet-**	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Newsreel	ta, "Sari"; Marion	Five Star News
10:15	Howard Jones' Or.	Dramatic sketch	Musical Rendezvous	Claire, soprano; Igor	Dance orchestra
10:30	Howard Jones' Or.	Sweet and Rhythmic	Defense for America	Gorin, baritone; orches-	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sweet and Rhythmic	Defense for America	tra; speaker	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Dedica-	News, Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	tion WABC Trans-	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	mitter. Rebroad-	"Riverboat Revels"; vo-	Riverboat Revels; vocal-	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45	cast; Dance Time.	calists; orchestra	ists; orchestra	Vocalist and orchestra.	"Day's End"; news

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{See p. 6 of this issue}

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N. E. Small Businessmen Hold First Forum on Prospective Subcontracts

Less Oratory and More Orders, Consensus of Boston Meeting

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Small manufacturers want more action from Government to help them get defense orders, and less official oratory, it was evident today from their first defense get-together in New England.

Until last night's forum worked up by the Boston Junior Association of Commerce, the so-called little fellows of this region have had no chance to say in public what they felt about the set-up for defense production.

They made it plain they found the system arranged for bringing them into the defense effort inadequate and requiring change if small business is to be widely enlisted and its resources of machinery and men largely employed.

On the other hand, small business itself appeared to need to bestir itself more. Though a strong corps of Government experts had been assembled to answer questions, the big hall at Boston University had far more seats empty than filled, as the crowd numbered less than 150.

Action Plea Gets Applause

Also several small business leaders, who felt they detected in their fellows a tendency to let the Government come to them with orders, exhorted small plants to dig for Government business just as they would for civilian trade.

Difficulties of obtaining subcontracts proved a major theme of the questions asked. The Army and Navy and the big defense contractors have not been very responsive to subcontracting and have not taken many steps to encourage it, according to some of the official testimony.

The first sign of applause came when John W. Fitzgerald of Somerville, a former President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, said, "We are filled up with information. Most of us would like to see some action from Washington."

The few handclaps became a broad ripple a little later when E. J. Stewart, president of a metal-working company in Boston, reiterated, "It seems to me there is too much talk and not enough action. That's the way I feel about this whole situation." Mr. Stewart then related why he felt that way.

He had made a trip to the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., to see what parts he could make and bid on. After studying the possibilities and picking out certain parts, he was told, he said, he would receive the necessary blueprints in a week.

"I waited four weeks," he continued, "and not hearing anything, I telephoned. I was told the blueprints would be coming. Eventually they were received, but the drawings were deleted and that required more correspondence. I made bids 10 days ago. I was told it would take three or four weeks. It is now two months and I don't know what they are going to do."

G. E. Would Let Out Work

Walter W. Finke of Minneapolis, chairman of the recently appointed national Small Business Advisory Committee of the contracts division of the Office of Production Management, listened keenly. He has been visiting small businessmen's meetings in other parts of the country, and came to Boston for this one.

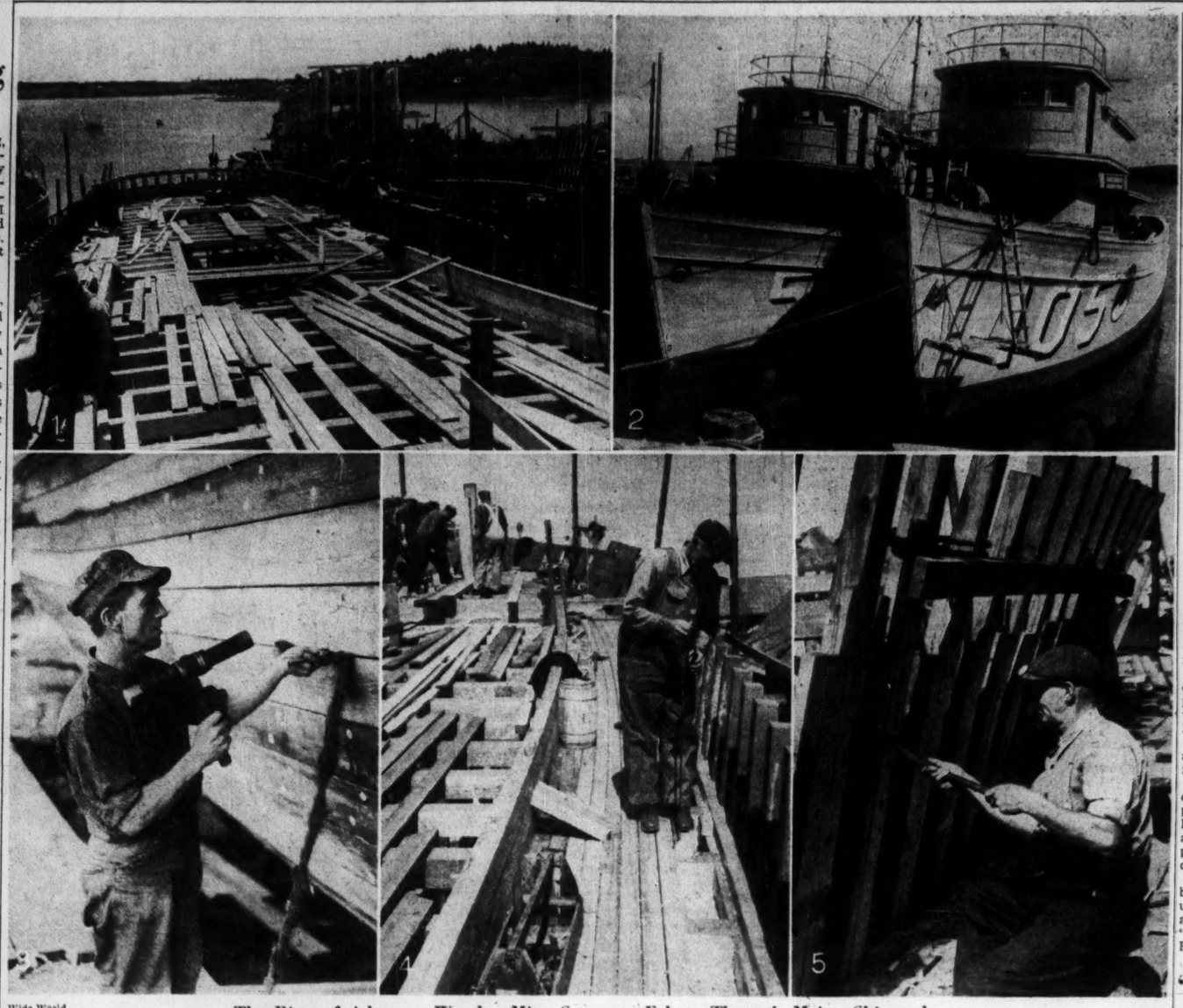
"I have heard the same thing for three or four weeks," he commented. "If it's lack of staff or neglect, we ought to know."

When the next questioner inquired if anything could be done to have "less ritual" in the making of bids, Mr. Finke answered that Floyd B. Odlum, the new head of the contract division of OPM, had said he would like to see the bond requirements relaxed. "There is so much superstructure as to make it very difficult to spread the work," he added, "and it has got to be made simpler."

In his keynote address, Mr. Finke pointed out that even with a far-reaching and efficient OPM program for spreading the work, there would "still remain many small businesses which cannot produce defense items and which cannot reasonably be converted to defense production."

"Here is a problem which is so broad in scope that it becomes the concern of all governmental agencies which exist in the field of defense activity," he said. "Surely, every means possible should be used to avoid hardship."

The big General Electric plants in Lynn, Mass., have just asked for the names of distressed communities in New England to which the company can send subcontracts, Edward V. Hickey, District Manager of OPM Contract Distribution for this region, reported. He said the company wanted to spread its subcontracting communities hit by the defense program even if it cost it more. On the average, General Electric finds its subcontracts cost more than 100 per cent over what it would cost if G. E. did the same work itself, Mr. Hickey added.



Wide World

The Ring of Adzes on Wooden Mine Sweepers Echoes Through Maine Shipyards

Maine shipyards, long famous for sturdy wooden vessels, have come into their own again with the increased demand from the United States Navy for wooden mine sweepers. And men who have worked all their lives as shipbuilders are being called in to help construct these vessels. (1) Ship carpenters laying the wooden decks on the mine sweepers. (2) Two wooden Navy mine sweepers taking shape at the Snow Shipyard, Rockland, Maine. (3) Harold Tabbut, with caulking mallet and chisel makes the underwater planking watertight. (4) John Jones, ship carpenter for 60 years, drills the holes that are used in bolting down the deck planking. (5) Ansel Brewer, another oldtimer, swings a hand adz to shape wooden rigs for the modern mine sweepers.

War on Nazis In More Favor At Harvard

A poll of selected Harvard undergraduates conducted for the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official organ of the Harvard Alumni Association, disclosed today that 22 per cent of the 3,500 students in the Yard favor an immediate declaration of war on Nazi Germany.

The undergraduate daily Crimson found last February in a similar poll that only 5 per cent of the students wanted war.

Commenting editorially on the change of opinion, the Bulletin says in the same issue, dated today, that Harvard alumni who were "distressed and disheartened by the undergraduate voice of a year ago" will now be "greatly encouraged."

John C. Robbins, Jr., '42, President of the Crimson, whom the Bulletin asked to explain the change, writes that during the past summer "the conflict between logic and [isolationist] training came to a climax" and "for most of us, logic emerged triumphant."

"Those who called us 'yellow' and 'afraid' were sadly mistaken," he continues. "We were, it is true, very confused; but now most of us have emerged from the confusion of ideational conflict and have picked our path."

In the United States at large, only 17 per cent of the people favor an immediate declaration of war, Dana Reed, the Bulletin columnist who conducted the poll, points out, quoting a recent survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Harvard students, he points out, are now even more interventionist than their elders.

Forty-two per cent of the students polled are in favor of repeal of the Neutrality Act, Mr. Reed reported, and 34 per cent ask its modification. Only 22 per cent would leave the law unchanged.

Asked whether students should be exempted from military service until the end of their undergraduate careers, 56 per cent answered "yes" and 40 per cent "no," Mr. Reed declares.

'El' Saves 36,361 Gallons of 'Gas'

A saving of 36,361 gallons of gasoline for the operation of its buses in the months of June, July, August, and September, 1941, as compared with the similar period last year, is reported by the Boston Elevated Railway.

This reduction, according to a statement by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Railway, was effected despite an increase of 97,971 bus miles in the four months of 1941 as compared with 1940. This reflects an increase of 1,780 bus miles for each 10,000 gallons of gasoline and is the result obtained through "El" employees' co-operation with the management in the gasoline conservation program.

Civilian Air Raid Observation Along Seaboard Held Success

"It works!"

This is the terse summary today of Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, Commanding the First Air Force, regarding the success of civilian air raid observation which was recently tested by the Air Defense Maneuvers along the North Atlantic seaboard that ended yesterday.

During the combat exercises in which the air defenses of the coastal region were tested, some 300 pursuit and bomber planes took part, along with five regiments of coast anti-aircraft artillery and searchlights.

Some 40,000 observers manned 1,600 observation posts at which simulated enemy bombing raids were observed and reported to Information Centers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, Va., and intermediate Filter Centers in Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

"The work of the First Interceptor Command was to test a system already tried on a smaller scale," General Dargue said. "Elaborate and complicated technical installations had to be operated by untrained civilian volunteer personnel. Civilians had the key jobs.

This Makes Vermont Virtually a Debutante

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 17—The State of Vermont is 100,000,000 years younger than natural scientists have supposed, according to Charles G. Doll of the Geology Department of the University of Vermont.

This past summer around Westmore, Vt., Professor Doll discovered several mineralized fossils of sea-lilies and snails in a stratum of rock where they had no geological right to be, according to the findings of past natural scientists, because those varieties were not in existence at the time the rocks were supposed to have been laid down.

The perfection of the fossil calyx and stem of the sea lilies, and the type of coiling of the snails, left no doubt that they were the variety in existence during the Devonian Age, 340 million years ago, according to Dr. Winifred Goldring, State Paleontologist of the State of New York, who verified Professor Doll's findings and conclusions.

This fossil proof, according to Professor Doll, takes the rock structure through eastern Vermont from Massachusetts to Canada out of the Ordovician Age, where it had formerly been placed, and puts it in the Devonian Age, which is 100 million years later.

Buyers' Strike Eases Butter; Cheaper Trend Shown in Pork

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With butter prices lower by two cents a pound, and pork showing a tendency to decline, shoppers found some satisfaction today in their efforts to hold foodstuffs purchases within their budgets.

It seems that the wholesale market for butter has been easing a bit as a result of consumers balking at the recent high prices. Housewives were jubilant today over the price cut, although the retail cost is still eight cents a pound above what everage buyers consider a fair figure.

"It just goes to show what can be done if we housewives stick together and boycott all items where price increases have been unduly sharp," declared one woman buyer today, when asked what she thought about the drop in butter prices.

Even Without 'Ceilings'

Others expressed the opinion that profiteering was the cause of several advances in various food items, but that it could be stopped by the buyers themselves, regardless of Government "ceilings" or other steps, if consumers would unite in boycotting the item.

Pork prices have been tending downward of late, although sliced bacon is still out of reach of many families. One cut-price merchant in the suburbs offers sliced bacon today at 21 cents as a special feature for the week-end business. Many merchants ask 33 cents.

Pork loins for roasting are commonly held around 29 cents, and even more, but at least one large retailer quotes 21 cents today. Fresh ham that makes a tasty roast can be had as low as 25 cents a pound in some of the cut-price suburban stores, but most merchants ask more.

Cooked ham, ready to eat, is commonly quoted today at 31 cents a pound for a whole or half ham. One store at least quotes 29 cents. Some range as high as 39 cents. Smoked ham, such as could be had at 21 cents a pound a few months ago is now 27 cents in some of the chain stores, and that figure is several cents lower than was recently quoted.

Poultry 'Good Buy'

Beef prices are practically unchanged this week-end. Chain stores continue to offer a group of steaks and roasts at 31 cents a pound, while one large suburban cut-price store offers the same selection at 29 cents. Only a year and a half ago these items were selling at 27 cents in the chains that now ask 31 cents.

Lamb is offered in chains at 17 cents for forequarters and 27 cents for a leg of lamb. Some cut-price stores offer a leg and loin as low as 21 cents, specifying that the price is good for Friday only. But several stores quote 25 cents without a time limit. Veal legs can be had as low as 19 cents in some suburban cut-price stores.

Poultry is a good buy this week end, and with cooler weather in evidence, buyers apparently look more to turkey and chicken. Turkeys can be bought in chain stores at 33 cents a pound, with some places offering them at 29 cents. Near-by birds are closer to 42 cents. Fowl prices start at 25 cents in some stores and chicken at 23 cents, both prices rising considerably among the various merchants.

Fish, Vegetables, Fruits

In seafood, halibut is available in chains at 25 cents a pound. Mackerel fillets can be had as low as 17 cents, shrimp 25 cents a pound, oysters 29 cents a pint, haddock fillets 19 cents, and fancy sea scallops 33 cents a pound.

Apples are plentiful, with New England Baldwins offered as low as 19 cents for five pounds, and McIntosh hand picks 23 cents for six pounds. Tokay grapes can be found as low as 19 cents for three pounds. California large oranges are 39 cents in chain stores.

Native Blue Hubbard or Red Turban squash can be had at nine cents for five pounds; cauliflower two heads for 25 cents; native spinach eight cents for three pounds; potatoes 29 cents a peck for Maine No. 1; celery 19 cents for two bunches of native crisp; cranberries 17 cents a pound; yellow onions 19 cents for five pounds; Prince Edward Island turnips 10 cents for five pounds, and green peas 25 cents for two pounds.

Bay State Building Is Rushed As Materials Scarcity Nears

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Anticipating the moment when builders of high-priced homes, small architects, and material dealers may be squeezed out of business by the defense program, Massachusetts building operators combined on all fronts this fall to push the year's first nine months of construction activities more than $18,000,000 ahead of last year.

The actual increase in all types of building, both residential and non-residential, was set by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries at $18,055,400, or 37 per cent better than 1940. In the building of factories, defense plants and offices, the increase was $10,044,352 or more than 100 per cent greater than 1940, as of Oct. 1.

Contributing to this accelerated demand for building labor were the newly started $1,308,220 defense plant of the General Electric Company in Lynn and a $260,000 laboratory for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All this activity adds up to $66,358,243 worth of building in the 68 municipalities covered by the report, against slightly more than $48,000,000 a year ago at this time. The chief impetus is noted in non-residential building where the comparative figures are $19,295,871 for this year against $9,251,519 for last.

Unusual interest in the advance of building contracts has encouraged the State to seek additional information from 21 other municipalities not usually solicited for building facts. And the early returns from these places show nearly $200,000 worth of construction going on in September, with South Hadley alone occupied with a $51,000 program.

On the basis of actual outlay for new homes, Newton continued to absorb the State spotlight in September with $173,000 allocated for that month alone. Which means the starting of 29 new homes in that city, while in Springfield 49 homes were begun at a cost of only $170,000.

Thus the Newtons' higher priced residential districts attracted more building money than any other locality in September, even though Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Natick each started more homes than the Garden City.

The small town of Saugus pushed up among the building leaders during September for the first time with permits granted for 26 new homes. Saugus is close to the busy plants of the General Electric.

Based on construction figures covering both residential and industrial activities, Lynn was far ahead of the field with a $1,503,717 spurt due largely to the new General Electric construction. Boston was second with close to $1,000,000 and Cambridge ran a poor third in spending only $379,591.

Newton, the strongest competitor in the residential cost field, spent only $50,000 for business expansion during the ninth month.

Real Estate Course

The Division of University Extention of the State Department of Education will open its practical course on real estate procedure at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oct. 20, continuing thereafter every Monday for eight weeks.

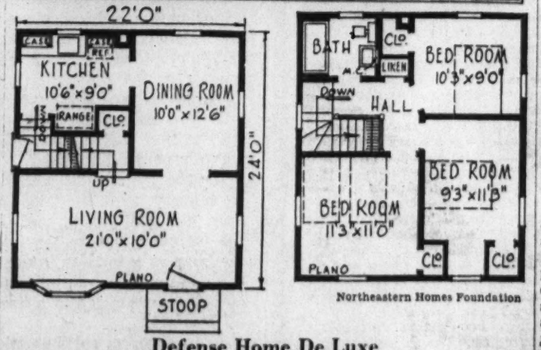
The course will prove valuable not only to those now engaged in real estate practice but also to those whose business involves the management, buying, or selling of real property. Course leaders will be Henry Warner of R. M. Bradley and Company, Chairman of the Education Committee, Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, and Leon D. Hughes, Zone Real Estate Director, United States Army.

Each lecture period will include a class discussion of the points brought out by the lecturer. Those who successfully pass a final examination will receive a certificate from the Massachusetts Department of Education. An advanced course is expected to be offered next January.

Guide to Planning

What kind of a house will you design? How much will you spend? How much should you spend? Will your plans fit the family needs?

The F. W. Dodge Reports are helping families to answer these questions with the publishing of a Home Owners Catalogue. It is a guide to planning according to family needs and incomes. It poses questions that every would-be home owner should ask himself before making the down payment.



Northeastern Homes Foundation

Defense Home De Luxe

Necessary and adequate housing is the watchword of the national defense program, so Northeastern Homes Foundation is producing architecturally designed houses like the above to avoid the slums of tomorrow. While small, the home is extremely well designed for the needs of the family earning $2,000 or so a year. There are six sizable rooms, full basement and full-sized dining room. Basic plan does not include porch or garage. Hence low price of approximately $5,000.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Seventeenth in a series of 36 pages)

Is France Coming Back?

A number of business men who were very much interested in world affairs, gathered at their club one evening for a chat and a few moments of relaxation. They were pleased to find a former friend and colleague who had recently returned from a long sojourn in France and they took advantage of the opportunity to besiege him with questions, among which were the following:

Question: Is there enough sound material left in France to enable her to recover?

Answer: One may believe there is. France's power was overestimated two years ago and it's impotence may be overestimated now. There's nothing essentially mysterious about France's fall. That was simply a case of a weak, poorly directed force succumbing to a gigantic, well directed force.

Question: Do you mean that France wasn't betrayed?

Answer: In the strict sense of the term, France's tragic collapse was not due to the treason of an individual or small group of individuals. An army representing 80,000,000, hard-working, united Germans, superbly equipped, excellently trained and filled with burning ardor, attacked an army representing 40,000,000 Frenchmen, who were disunited, inadequately armed and without ardor. Is the result surprising, even in spite of England's aid?

Question: Why was France suddenly so disunited?

Answer: This was not a sudden development. France is by no means the unified nation of devoted patriots that we often picture her to be. France has long been a divided people. Mighty reactionary elements of a purely indigenous sort have never ceased to work in France—against French unity.

Question: Does that mean that France has not been the standard bearer of liberty, brotherhood, and democracy?

Answer: Among all the great nations on the continent of Europe—not counting England—France has been foremost in the fight for freedom. France has been the continent's chief path breaker. She has long shown continentals the way toward higher social ideals. She has furnished much of the fire and inspiration for Europe. But at the same time France continued to be the scene of dissention, extreme reaction and even corruption.

Question: Do you mean to say that the French Revolution with its liberty, fraternity, and equality, was not symbolic of France?

Answer: It was symbolic, but not it alone. The ideal of democracy was France's most glorious banner, but often gave way to other banners.

One hundred and fifty-two years have passed since the French Revolution and during more than half of that time France was dominated by very reactionary governments.

Question: But the French people surely didn't accept dictators, anti-Semitism, racial theories, and such things, did they?

Answer: The French have often showed an astounding predilection for dictators.

As for anti-Semitism, it was so strong in France at one time that it greatly demoralized the army and caused a very grave crisis in the State.

Strong clerical and monarchistic forces have not ceased for so much as one year from working against French unity and French democracy.

Question: But at any rate, during all these years, France showed a united front against foreign enemies, didn't it?

Answer: Sad to say, it did not. During practically every decade some elements in France have intrigued and connived with foreign powers against French unity. Pierre Laval is traveling a very old French road and using a language that is already threadbare.

Question: Who have been these Frenchmen with such meager national loyalty?

Answer: First, they were the monarchists and clericals; one group appealed to the princes and aristocrats in foreign lands, the other to Rome. A third group of Frenchmen who often placed international loyalty above national unity were the Marxists. A fourth group were the industrialists who came to place their own property and position above the unity, security, and integrity of France.

Question: May one summarize your opinions by saying there were four Frances?

Answer: Potentially, there were four Frances. As there are several Americas and several Englands. Such potential disunity is characteristic of all large nations. When a unifying force is found, the nation becomes strong. France sometimes found it and developed enormous power. The unifying force was brotherliness or freedom or democracy. When that was dissipated France grew weak and was humiliated.

French disunity has prevented her from being dominant in Europe more than five out of the last 15 decades.

Question: Does not this picture rob France of the position we have usually given her at the head of Europe's struggle for freedom, justice, and peace?

Answer: No. As civilizer and enlightener, France is certainly first among the large nations on the continent.

Question: Is France now so much disunited, and is her force so consumed by internal disloyalties that an immediate recovery is excluded?

Answer: One dare say no more than at times of great crises, France has more than once displayed a transforming moral force. If the other freedom-loving men and women help relieve France of the crushing burdens of Nazi occupation and exploitation, France may arise and march on again, at the head of Europe's procession.

Faith Shines in France Despite Invaders

Wide World Photos

Upper: Nazi soldiers view a scene dear to Parisians—the River Seine. Lower: Study of people who knew France when that country was a democracy.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

French Population Drops; Germany's Rises

By a Staff Artist

When France, under the leadership of Napoleon, won domination over most of Europe, it was the largest independent nation on the mainland, excepting only Russia. The states it defeated and subjugated were inhabited either by divided nations or by smaller nations.

Now again Nazi Germany has won domination over the mainland of Europe by attacking and conquering smaller nations. Russia is the only exception.

* * *

At the time of Napoleon, France had 29,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia 10,000,000.

When Germany attacked France in 1870, it had a population of 41,000,000, France 36,000,000. When the war of 1914 broke out, Germany had about 65,000,000 inhabitants, France 40,000,000. In 1940 when Germany invaded France, it had more than 79,000,000 inhabitants, France 42,000,000.

From 1935 to 1939, France's population diminished at the rate of 19,000 persons annually; Germany's increased at the rate of 500,000 annually.

* * *

During the last half century, Germany's industrial production has soared far above that of France. For example, on the eve of the present war, Germany was producing three times as much pig iron as France, four times as much coal, nearly 200 times as much lignite, three times as much paper, more than three times as much steel, was using twice as much electric power and hauling more than twice as much freight on its railroads.

* * *

Pre-War Wealth Distribution

In Paris, the 2,569,930 poorest people altogether owned barely half as much wealth as the 207 richest. The poorest 90% of the Parisians altogether owned a little more than a third as much as the richest .01%. According to another classification, 94% owned 7.65% of the wealth; 1.18% owned 72.31% of the wealth.

Two and a quarter million people owned wealth worth 1,000 francs each; 207 people owned 6,000,000 francs' worth each.

In the country there was not quite so much wealth concentration as in the cities. In the rural province of Manche, for instance, 60% of the people owned 2% of the wealth; 1% owned 9.3% of the wealth. Stated in another way, 91% owned 30% of the wealth; 2% owned 12%.

Recovery Handicapped

A heavy handicap for France in its efforts at recovery is the fact that Nazi Germany now occupies areas containing most of the coal mines, practically all of the war industries, 70 per cent of France's woolen mills, and 80 per cent of the cotton mills. Generally speaking, occupied France is industrial, unoccupied France agricultural. France's tools and tool-making plants have been taken from her. France now pays as tribute far more than it paid for defense.

* * *

Before the present war, France contained 212,659 square miles of territory and was about as large as the Atlantic Coast area of the United States down to the Carolinas. As a result of Hitler's invasion it has definitely lost Alsace-Lorraine, comprising a territory about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Its population was 42,014,000 and has now been definitely reduced to 38,000,000.

That number of Frenchmen face a Reich with 85,000,000 inhabitants.

The 38,000,000 Frenchmen left in France—and that figure includes the war prisoners who have not yet returned—are divided into two groups of which about 25,000,000 are in the occupied area and approximately 13,000,000 in Pétain's France.

This means that only 13,000,000 Frenchmen enjoy even a semblance of freedom. In the state of New York live 13,400,000 people. The area of Pétain's France is about the size of New England plus a third of New York.

Seventy Years a Republic

France is now completely at the mercy of a foreign conqueror. It has been in that position more than once during the last century and a half. After the first defeat and unconditional abdication of Napoleon in 1814, the victorious European coalition imposed a government of its own on the French people. Foreign masters abolished the outward signs of the French revolution and tried to restore "the good old times." They re-established the ancient throne, placed upon it an ancient noble and gave him the ancient

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

title of Louis XVIII. Also the ancient flag.

The nation which for a quarter of a century had kept all Europe under a revolutionary storm accepted the return of ancient ways, without violent protest. Royalists, nobles, autocrats, clericals reasserted their anti-democratic views. Government by the people was mocked. The King ruled "by the grace of God." Men placed in power by foreign states governed, and Frenchmen took it without an upheaval. There were tears but no "comeback." France was Europe's submissive ward.

Then Napoleon escaped and returned to France. The people rallied as a dozen rivers flowing over their banks. Frenchmen tried to "come back."

This episode was disposed of in "100 days" and Europe reimposed an old order on France, with a Bourbon again on the throne. Year by year the régime became more reactionary but the people offered no effective resistance for a decade and a half. Then Paris launched a revolution and got a new King, another Bourbon, a middle-of-the-road man.

So evenly were reactionary and radical forces balanced in France that the proposal to re-establish the monarchy received a majority of only four votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

The French people put up with this conservative government for 18 years, when Paris revolted again. This time the nation got a Napoleon—Louis Napoleon. The people thought that was what they wanted. They elected him President with an overwhelming majority. But Napoleon wanted to be Emperor. So the people elected him Emperor, also with an overwhelming majority.

This Emperor lasted more than 20 years. Then Bismarck crushed France, whereupon Paris carried out the worst of all its revolutions. At last order came and this time, by a majority of one vote, France got a Republic. It lasted 70 years. But they were 70 troubled years.

In France the old conflicting forces still remain: monarchists, clericals, autocrats, extreme radicals, economic seigneurs, noble democrats, a volatile intelligentsia, a lethargic peasantry, a revolutionary Paris populace. The antagonism among them dissipates France's power. As a rule only strong emotional appeals merge their divergent currents into a single national stream.

France Helps Keep Torch of Freedom Burning

By a Student of International Affairs

In Europe's struggle for freedom, brotherhood and decency some of the small nations have played important roles. Foremost among them were ancient Greece, Switzerland, Holland, and Norway. First among the great peoples in winning liberty, enlightenment and juridical fairness was Great Britain. She, however, was more than a European power. Among the strictly European peoples, France distinguished herself as the first major torch bearer and she has never relinquished that position. Europe owes more perhaps to France than to any other nation that has occupied a place on the scene of history since the time of Martin Luther.

France began its rôle as enlightener of Europe with the "Great Revolution." This event erupted as a cataclysm, but was not without preparation. The American Revolution had already exerted great influence upon the Western World, British thinkers and British reforms had aroused some of the best thought in Europe, and a number of bold Frenchmen had written of the noblest social ideals, in defiance of gaolers and executioners. A change was brooding.

At that time—only 160 years ago—practically no unified self-conscious nation existed. Governmental units were kings or princes, and in them resided all power. The people were not only disfranchised, dispossessed and basely ignorant, but were assured by most cultural leaders that such a state of affairs was divinely ordained.

Decade by decade, and century by century, from the time of Erasmus, the Dutchman, and Luther, the German, the masses had been pressing as a torrent against those dams of poverty and ignorance, and in 1789 they poured as a flood over all barriers.

As its first free act the nation proclaimed itself the source of all political power. And set out to enforce the proclamation. France was inspired by the colonials of the New World, who had said that a few years earlier. And had given an example. The earth had proved small. America's fire had leaped over the waves of the Atlantic, kindling a flame in French hearts. Then Frenchmen, too, placed nations above kings.

And they ordained that there should be one sort of taxation for all the people, that even the rich should pay. It was an unheard-of innovation. Throughout Europe feudal lords were exempt from a hundred sorts of taxes. That was what it meant to be a lord. Lords didn't even pay to cross toll bridges. Taxes went with the smell of stables and the ugly sight of peasants' shacks. But the French changed that.

And they ordained that laws should be uniform for all. They actually ordained that there should be one law for the lord, the same law for the groom, and that both should be equal before the courts.

They gave the land, too, to the people who worked. The fruit of the soil went to the tillers of the soil.

The French declared all races equal, eliminated all discrimination because of the color of one's skin and abolished slavery. There, at the very dawn of modern liberty, 60 years before Abraham Lincoln became President, the newly self-discovered French nation freed its slaves.

It declared the press free, set out to open schools for all children, gave equal rights to Jews and formally abolished religious persecution.

A spring dawn thundered into Europe with wild flashes of lightning. And it came from the West, rather than the East. It drove out darkness and set flowers blooming in deserts.

Protestants had been expelled from France and thrown into dungeons by Spain, but now tolerance was proclaimed. Whole fleets of plunderers had sailed to the Americas to enslave, but now France sailed to bring freedom. Jews had been forced into the humiliating darkness of ghettos and alleys, but now all races became equal. That was the highest point Europe had reached.

Of course, the ideal was not yet a reality. Such profound changes can't be effected merely by laws. Forces of reaction began to oppose them. And the forces championing these reforms proved both weak and corrupt. Liberty was often abused. Democracy was betrayed and distorted. Tribunes of the people basely exploited the people. The resolves of an exalted moment were forgotten in soberer and more sordid times. Opposition from outside was enormous. The French people themselves often proved as fickle as many of their leaders were unworthy.

So France has been struggling 150 years to realize and perfect those beautiful plans. And its glory is not that it has succeeded, but that it has kept on trying.

Germany has scoffed at such ideals and, under the leadership of despots, is trying to take the world back to darkness. Spain forced by its violent masters, repudiates all ideals of freedom. Italy, in the voice of its tyrannical Duce, calls the very idea of liberty loathsome. The leaders of every large European nation, on the mainland, have betrayed the vision of human progress, but some Frenchmen have preserved it and tried to defend it.

Even now, with reactionary forces imposing their yoke upon France, Frenchmen arise in field and factory, in school and market place, to face every risk and reassert their loyalty to French ideals.

Even now in chains and dungeons, the French are more heroically bearing witness to high ideals than the masses in any other large continental nation, except Russia. Frenchmen have not all laid down their torch of freedom. When America, England, the Netherlands, Serbia, Norway and the other dauntless nations carry their torches through the world's dark places, Frenchmen will be with them, moving toward another dawn.

Japan Rattling Sword—Inside Sheath?

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent who is now in the United States.

Following a much-advertised "failure" of conciliatory tactics by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, a chauvinistic military man has been selected to form the next Japanese Cabinet. The logical assumption of both the Japanese press and of the world in general will be that at long last Japan is about to plunge into the most headstrong and extremist courses.

This assumption should be seasoned with a large grain of salt.

The choice of Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo is, considering his past utterances and associations, a barometric indication of a tendency to swing toward fresh aggression. True enough; but the Japanese have a saying that the sword is best used when kept in the scabbard. To that saying might be added that the Japanese are extremely fond of adding to such utility by rattling the scabbarded sword vigorously from time to time, much as their ancient teachers, the Chinese, went into battle to the accompaniment of horns, drums, and firecrackers—or as their present Axis partners, the Germans, devised the cultural contribution of the whistling airbomb.

In other words, just as General Tojo's past words have often been sensational and terrifying in their import without being very sound indicators of his efficiency as a War Minister, so the appointment of this leader of Japanese fascist thinking may well prove more startling in its apparent significance than in any very immediate concrete results.

More of a Symbol

General Tojo is not a strong or particularly important individual on the record. He is rather to be regarded as symbol, and instrument, of the great military bureaucracy. His personal history is unexciting. He has served as chief of the Military Inquiry Department, became Lieutenant-General in December of 1936, was named Chief Staff-Officer of the important Kwantung Army (Manchuria) in 1937, and in May of 1938 became Army Vice-Minister. From 1938 to 1940 he was Superintendent-General of the Army Air Forces and Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, and in February, 1940, he became a member of the High Military Council.

Throughout this record one finds nothing of the born fighting man predestined to gravitate toward the battlefield, nor is he of the engineering-minded Army man who finds pleasure in employing military force for constructive work in the national interest. Instead he has traveled in his groove, making no mistakes and advancing by a combination of routine and the aid of like-minded bureaucrats who found him congenial. From time to time, since his appearance as War Minister in the last two Cabinets, he has uttered imposing belligerent platitudes in the set Japanese military pattern and there can be no doubt that his elevation to the Premiership is deliberately calculated to impress the world with the alleged fact that Japan's patience in the diplomatic field has been strained to a breaking-point.

Diplomatic 'Bluff'?

Yet as indicated, a conservative interpretation of this event is that its first effect is designed to be nothing more than bluff. Once more—far from the first time—extremist Japanese hope to convince stiff-necked Uncle Sam and other interested parties with the notion that Japan is now on the verge of going all out, either to glorious victory or to national suicide.

There is no secondary purpose. With Russia reeling under Germany's blows at Moscow, it is hoped that within a short time (at least within the span that General Tojo can hold a makeshift Cabinet together) there may be opportunity for some sort of military effort on Japan's part which will be guaranteed of success without risk—something comparable to the Indo-China occupation, but even bigger and probably involving embarkation of the long-contemplated Siberian road to Lake Baikal which Japanese Army folk regard as a natural western frontier for Japan until opportunity lets it be pushed even further.

Those two points seem to sum up the strategy at the moment, and all present Japanese national strategy must be considered as of the moment—opportunistic in the most extreme sense.

It has been evident for some time that the third Konoye Cabinet was experiencing hard going. Friction has been causing heat and squeaks, increasing in magnitude every time the day's news dispatches brought indication that the German campaign against Russia was at last meeting with greater success. For nearly two months Admiral Nomura, Japan's liberal Ambassador at Washington, has been striving to present an impossible case to an American Administration clearly committed to a firm adherence to traditional Far East policy along the lines so admirably summed up in the Nine-Power Pact. With great ostentation the Japanese war party was giving the moderates their "innings," knowing full well that the moderates were not being allowed any real bargaining weapon in the shape of guaranteed concessions to American requirements and also knowing that the best Washington could do was allow conversations to proceed in the interest of gaining time.

Nazi Pressure Continued

There has of course been continuing German pressure upon Tokyo for some sort of action designed to bolster Axis aims. This has been resisted to a great degree as long as Germany's own success appeared doubtful, but any material weighing of the balance toward the German arms was bound to give the Japanese Army its opportunity which has now been seized.

It is most probable that the Tokyo move in naming an army man as Premier will be followed in rapid succession by German attacks upon American ships or other provocative acts designed to encourage the Japanese in their idea that the harassment of the United States is a joint enterprise in which Japan will not be left alone to bear the brunt of punishment now being felt so drastically in the economic sphere.

Nevertheless the Japanese have had enough lessons in the German brand of opportunism so that it seems a safe wager that they will not be too rapid in pressing toward drastic action provocative of the United States, for they realize very well that Germany is not committed to the Japanese interest but to its own even through some "token payment" of diversion of American worry toward the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

Just how much success General Tojo will have in attracting good men to his Cabinet is hardly a matter for speculation. It seems inevitable that he must fall back on obedient bureaucrats, either partly or wholly under military domination. No liberal and independent Japanese could possibly serve in such a Cabinet as that of General Tojo unless we include as "independent" such a man as former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka—regarded, it is true, as rather irresponsible but in essence committed to the Imperialistic line just as truly as the most hum-drum of Army officers.

Further disintegration of Japan's economic setup must come inevitably through the increase in inexpertness at the top of the state structure. This will sharpen the point of the national crisis and under such circumstances the plunge might come, not because victory is assured or hari kari is sought, but merely because of the lack of sufficient constructive thought in high places.

Red Army in Orient Held Virtually Intact

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 17

Russia's Far Eastern Army remains virtually intact and stands ready to face any eventuality arising from the Cabinet crisis in Japan, a Soviet source in London said.

He declared that reserves which had been called from Siberia to the Western front had been drawn mainly from new conscripts without weakening the permanent military establishment in the Orient.

He insisted that the Red Army of the East was better equipped for mechanized war than the Japanese.

"No stab in the back could destroy us," this informant declared.

Japan Turns to Militarists, Tojo Picked to Head Cabinet

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito called on the Army today to furnish the leadership of a new Government which must cope with tremendous issues which the fallen Konoye Cabinet admitted its inability to handle, chiefly critical relations with the United States and Soviet Russia.

Lieut.-Gen. Eiki Tojo, War Minister in the retiring Cabinet, was commanded to form the new Government. He is a long-time admirer of the German Army, who four years ago declared that "Japan must be prepared to fight China and Russia simultaneously."

Japan has had many Army Premiers but not in recent times has a War Minister, a General on the active list, been promoted directly to the Premiership. It was understood that General Tojo would be raised to full General's rank and would continue to hold the War portfolio.

The Premier-designate began conferences with prospective Ministers in the hope of completing a tentative line-up for presentation to the Throne after the Emperor returns tomorrow from ceremonies at the Vasukuni Shrine in honor of the war victims.

Domei said the Premier-designate had been assured of support by Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Imperial Army, and Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the home forces.

Military List Seen

General Tojo immediately took counsel with his fellow-generals as to his choice of Ministers. Few Japanese doubted they would be mostly Generals and Admirals. General Tojo hoped to present the list to the Emperor tomorrow about noon (10 p. m. Friday, E. S. T.).

His consultations had a background of press attacks on the United States, typified by the comment of Nichi Nichi, which declared there was "fundamental disagreement between Japan and the United States" and that "Japan is facing a rise or fall and a crisis never paralleled in her history."

To take part in the military councils the Commander-in-Chief of Japan's huge Army in China, Gen. Shunroku Hata, was reliably reported already to have reached Tokyo by plane, while Gen. Gen Sugiyama, chief of the Imperial General Staff; Gen. Otozo Yamada, commander of the home forces, and Gen. Kenji Doihara, Empire builder extraordinary, consulted with the Premier-designate.

Domei declared there would be no fundamental change in the Imperial Government's basic policies—"disposal of the China affair and establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

[Japan's unwillingness to abandon that program has been reported to be the primary reason for failure of Washington conversations in which Japan sought an accord with the United States.]

Konoye Sees Tojo

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the retiring Premier, and his Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, also conferred with General Tojo.

Count Keigo Kiyoura came to Tokyo from Atami for the conference of the elder statesmen at which General Tojo was recommended for the Premiership.

The Council of Elders was attended by nearly all the living former Premiers of Japan in addition to the Lord Privy Seal and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council. This group has taken over the functions formerly exercised by the famous Genro. The ex-Premiers attending were Kiyoura, who headed a Cabinet in 1924, Koki Hirota, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Gen. Nobyuqa Abe.

Amid these developments—coming less than two months after Prince Konoye first sought through secret negotiations in Washington to ease strained relations between the United States and Japan—it was reported that the Commander in Chief of Empire legions in China had arrived in Southern Japan on his way to Tokyo for a conference.

He is Gen. Shunroku Hata, a former War Minister.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo

Named to pick new Japanese Cabinet.

China Surprises

CHUNGKING, Oct. 17 (AP)—The United States-British financial-economic mission to China, headed by Merle Cochrane and Sir Otto E. Niemeyer, holding its first press conference today, expressed surprise that China's situation is not more difficult "considering what the country has been through."

Members of the mission said they had come in a purely advisory capacity and "we hope to apply to the problems here the experience gained in Europe and elsewhere in similar tasks."

Stocks React

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17 (AP)—Stock market shares dropped as much as 20 per cent today in reaction to the Japanese Cabinet collapse as war talk spread and international circles predicted "events will move fast in the Far East."

Qualified sources of several nationalities declared Japan's internal pressure now was so strong it could be relieved only through new military adventures or a domestic upheaval.

Discontent Spreading Across Japan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The extent to which discontent is growing in Japan is disclosed in first-hand information which is becoming available here with increasing frequency. Much of what the Japanese censorship seems to cover is disclosed through travelers reaching Shanghai, and from similar sources.

Increasing attempts to evade Government regulations—regulations which have been stiffened as the effects of the China "incident" have cut more deeply into Japan's social and economic structure, are particularly noticeable.

There is nothing in the nature of organized revolt, but there is an ever-increasing individual attempt to make life easier than the Government would like it to be and a growing belligerency among the people to see that that aim is attained.

Typical Incidents

Two recent incidents are reported as typical. Receiving a large number of complaints that trained nurses were difficult to obtain, the Metropolitan Police Board investigated. They learned that many domestic servant girls have sought work in the higher-paid war industries. As a result many well-to-do families have offered trained nurses more than they could earn in their profession to work as servants. Taking it one step further, the authorities discovered that, due to the shortage of available nurses, many inexperienced and incapable girls have been sent out to perform duties for which they were not qualified.

The second incident concerns the Tokyo police effort to wipe out profiteering when they discovered that many merchants were evading "pegged prices" through numerous ruses. The price of coffee was set at 15 sen a cup, for instance. A very inferior grade ordinarily sold for 10 sen. The price was promptly raised to 15 sen. When vegetables were ordered sold by weight, some grocers soaked them in water for long periods. Other foods have been adulterated with harmful substances.

Meanwhile a growing feeling of belligerency among the people is frequently commented on. In Tokyo public brawls, previously virtually unknown, occur in marked numbers. One factor, observers believe, is the soldiers who have returned from the battlefields of China. Most of them were farm boys who suddenly were put in the Army, shipped to China, and given wide latitude in their actions for two or three years.

Unenviable Reputation

The Japanese Army has won an unenviable reputation in the four years of the war and many observers say the reputation has been merited.

The result is that when soldiers are sent back to Japan they are restless and defiant over being expected to till the soil of their ancestral fields. They tend, therefore, to come to the main cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagasaki where many of them pick up small jobs or wander from place to place. They are a disturbing element in the Nation and in no sense fit into the Japanese pattern.

In many ways, they are like Hitler's storm troopers of 20 years ago, disillusioned, embittered and domineering. Many in Japan feel that they are ready-made candidates for some new nationalistic movement that will give scope to their talent for fighting and conquering.

Fire Losses May Be Peanuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

Fire chiefs in Australia are showing a new respect for the peanut as an aid to fire fighting. Industrial chemists here have now completed experiments during which they have extracted from the crinkly shells a substance, satonin, which is one of the vital ingredients in fire foams used to extinguish burning petrol.

Satonin is no new discovery, but its extraction from Australian peanut shells has only just been undertaken. Once again necessity has been the spur. With the coming of war, importations were greatly restricted, and the Federal Government asked Professor Ashby of Sydney University to find something in Australia to meet requirements of the firefighters. Professor Ashby then contacted a Sydney firm interested in peanut products and within six months experiments were completed and the peanut shells were yielding up their satonin content.

Main source of satonin in the past has been licorice but, now that the peanut shell is yielding its tribute, it is unlikely that anything else will be used here in future. About 4,000 tons of peanuts are cropped annually in Australia so that there is no danger of the supply of shells running short.

U. S. and Bolivia Agree to Raise Respective Legations to Embassies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The United States and Bolivia have agreed reciprocally to raise the status of their diplomatic missions from Legations to Embassies. Expanding relationships are given as the reason, but the decision is in line with a higher purpose of Pan American statesmanship—to insure equality of intercourse among nations, big and small, of the Western Hemisphere.

The South American "inferiority complex" continues to exist in the diplomatic world though it is not as patent as it used to be. An American Minister in this Capital, for example, probably gets as much consideration from the Foreign Minister as the Ambassador of a South American country. The order of precedence, however, cannot always be ignored, and it is thought to be as well, among Pan American powers at least, that it be confined to differences in length of residence rather than to those of rank.

Although, as a landlocked country, Bolivia's frontier relationships demand constant vigilance, the increasing importance of North American trade and Washington's interest in continental security require much attention from Executive and Parliament.

The disposal of Bolivian tin is of political as well as commercial interest. In fact, the whole American hemisphere is concerned. For strategical reasons most of these southern countries would prefer the metal to be treated within rather than outside the western hemisphere. Smelting is to be undertaken in Texas. Most of it is now smelted in England.

The Cabinet, with Parliamentary approval, has accepted North American offers of financial and commercial co-operation. This is in accordance with the report of a special commission formed by the Ministers of Finance, Economy, Defense, Public Works and Labor. Minister Abelardo Ibañez Benavente (Labor) is to visit Washington on invitation. The amount of the loan to be solicited is estimated at 200,000,000 pesos, or about $6,000,000, a great part of which would be required for railway construction between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, one of the last links in the Arica (Chile)-Santos (Brazil) transcontinental track recommended by the Havana Conference.

The United States Government has provided technical investigators to assist development of tropical and mining wealth other than tin. The greater part of Bolivian metals are tucked away high in the Andes, but tropical products like rubber lie eastward toward El Beni.

Bolivia expects a separate loan from North America to bolster defense. With no maritime responsibility and large stretches of territory unsuitable for ground operations, the country prefers to concentrate on the air force as the main instrument of national security.

Rachmaninoff First at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17—The Smith College concert course of 1941-42 will open Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in John M. Greene Hall, with a recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff, the internationally known pianist and composer.

Remaining concerts of the series will present the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of José Iturbi, Antonio Brosa, violinist, the Cleveland Orchestra conducted by Artur Rodzinski, Helen Trauble, soprano, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra led by Serge Koussevitsky. They will take place Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 7, Feb. 18, and March 10, respectively.

It is interesting to note that Rachmaninoff appeared for the first time in the United States at Smith College and has appeared with leading orchestras in England and America not only as performer and composer, but as conductor of his own works, which are numerous. Brosa, soloist in the third concert of the series, was for a long time associated with the Brosa Quartet, which also appeared at Smith, but this is his first recital here as a soloist.

Californian Heads Travel Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Don Thomas, head of the All Year Club of Southern California, was elected President of the newly-formed National Association of Travel Officials at its two-day organization meeting here this week.

Purpose of the new Association is "to secure national co-operation in tourist advertising and publicity matters, and to exchange ideas of mutual interest and advantage to those engaged in the profession."

The present-day crisis in the travel industry, due to transportation priorities, gasoline conservation, curtailed vacations and new income taxes led to the formation of the new group. Membership will be limited to American travel men whose organizations "are maintained fully or in part by public funds."

Tojo Man of Quick Intellect

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo, Premier-Designate of Japan, wears horn-rimmed glasses, speaks incisively and is known by the Japanese public for his quick intellect.

He was one of the youngest War Ministers in Japanese history when he entered the second Cabinet of Prince Fumimaro Konoye July 18, 1940, at the age of 55. He had made an excellent record as a military administrator.

General Tojo was Chief of Staff of Japan's Kwangtung Army in 1937.

Japanese writers have defined General Tojo's uppermost desire as the building of Japan into "a high degree defense state," a government established on a military economy.

"In Tojo's opinion," one Japanese magazine said recently, "the entire Nation should move as one cannon ball of fiery resolution."

During a Diet fight over the character and position of the Imperial Rule aid Group—Prince Konoye's network of neighborhood associations—General Tojo asserted that the Army would support the associations if they were made a vehicle for implementing the total war economy.

He also engineered an amendment to military regulations permitting war veterans to join the Imperial Rule Aid Group. This could result in packing and control of the organization, which is more complete and potentially more sensitive than the best American political machines.

General Tojo is the fifth officer in active service to be asked to form a government since 1889.

He followed his father, Lieut.-Gen. Eikyo Tojo, in his military career, attended military college until 1905 and was graduated from the Military Staff College ten years later.

He went to Germany as Japanese Military Attache in 1919, after the German defeat in the World War and in the period when the groundwork for Germany's present military prowess was being laid.

Returning to Japan, he served as instructor in various Army positions and became head of the military gendarmerie—the Army's powerful secret police organization which frequently supersedes the civilian police.

[On Sept. 19, General Tojo addressed a banquet in Tokyo, attended by a number of Cabinet Ministers and Axis diplomats. He referred to the Manchurian incident as a "heaven-sent tocsin signalizing at home and abroad the epoch-making dawn of East Asia."

He charged that the League of Nations was incapable of appreciating the motive which impelled Japan to enter Manchuria and claimed that Japan was forced to move into Indo-China for the "safety of all East Asia." He added:

"Nevertheless, as a result of measures by third powers, the nation must recognize that there might be an expansion of the crisis. But it is in the Japanese character to break oppression by any means. We would fight elements hostile to our country to the last ditch. On the other hand, we are ready to co-operate with forces upholding the principle of justice."]

Dr. Hu Shih's View

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet would have no immediate noticeable effect of Japanese policy.

He told a meeting of financial men that "this makes the seventh change in the Japanese Government in four years of war."

Antiquarian Group Re-elects Morison

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard University, a national authority on Christopher Columbus, was recently re-elected President of American Antiquarian Society, an office he has held since 1938. Augustus Peabody Loring, Jr., of Boston, was elected a Councilor, succeeding the late Charles H. Taylor, also of Boston.

Two new members were elected: Henry Lowell Mason of Boston and Frank Luther Mott of Iowa City, Iowa.

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Dunkirk: Gort's Story of Disaster

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The inside story of British failure in the Battle of Flanders was told today in publication of the official report of the British commander, Gen. Viscount Gort, and sections of the press pointed to it as a moral against sending any invasion force to the Continent unless it was fully trained and equipped.

Lord Gort reported shortages of equipment and failure of co-ordination among the Allied armies.

Lord Gort disclosed in his official report that orders impossible to execute were issued by French and British War Offices unable to follow the lightning charge of German armored units through poorly-equipped Allied armies.

Lord Gort, who commanded the B. E. F. in France and Flanders, said in his official dispatches, made public for the first time by the War Office, that the Allied Generalissimo Maxime Weygand called for a counterattack by the British even as they were being taken home from the beaches of Dunkirk.

He told of another instance in which the British War Office, acting on faulty information received from the French, ordered an attack which had become impractical before the order was issued.

At another time, he said, a French general failed to appear at a conference at which a counter-attack was to be arranged, so the British had to go ahead alone.

Refused to Withdraw

Still later, the French were said to have persisted in refusing to withdraw to cover the Dunkirk evacuation until the final moment. When they at last joined in the movement, the dispatches reported, the French nearly caused chaos in the Dunkirk area by blocking roads with useless equipment.

The Daily Express said the report "ought to be enough to stop the invasionists, shouting and bawling for immediate action before we make tanks to do it with. . . . Brave men must never be sacrificed again by being sent to war without proper weapons."

Lord Gort disclosed that the Government made him "sole judge" on the question of the surrender of the B. E. F. in the event the Germans cut off the troops from the beach head at Dunkirk.

Lord Gort told in solemn military detail of the arrival of the B. E. F. in France, its growth to 220,000 men in January, 1940, and the addition of several other divisions later. Of this force, he said, 211,532 fit men and 13,053 casualties were embarked at Dunkirk. In addition, 112,546 Allied troops, most of them French, were evacuated even though the French failed to provide transport for them.

Attack Brings Victory

"So ended a campaign of 22 days which has proved that the offensive once more gained ascendency in modern war when undertaken with an army equipped with greatly superior material power in the shape of air forces and armored fighting vehicles," Lord Gort wrote.

"The series of situations which the B. E. F. had to face was not brought about by failure on their part to withstand enemy attacks when holding a position of their own choosing; it was caused by the enemy breaking through completely on a front many miles away from that held by the B. E. F. Nevertheless, this break-through, once it began, was destined to involve in its ill-fated consequences both the French First Army and the B. E. F. In the withdrawal which ensued, both these armies lost the whole of their artillery and transport. . . .

Superior Equipment

"It was clear from the outset that the ascendency in equipment which the enemy possessed played a great part in the operations. He was able to place in the field and to concentrate no less than 10 armored divisions in the area which he selected and later to employ at least five of these against the British rearward defenses.

"On the other hand, British armored forces in the theater of war amounted to seven divisional cavalry regiments equipped with light tanks, one regiment of armored cars of an obsolete pattern, and two battalions of infantry tanks, the latter except for 23 tanks, being armed each with one machine gun only. . .

"Our antitank armament was more ample than that of the French, but did not extend further back than the division. No guns were available for the defense of corps or rearward areas . . . These instances, among many others, serve to indicate the vital necessity for an expeditionary force, if it is to be used in first-class war, being equipped on a scale commensurate with the task it is to be called upon to fulfill.

"The day is past when armies can be hurriedly raised, equipped, and placed in the field, for modern war demands the ever-increasing use of complicated material."

Among his recommendations for the future was that "troops must be trained to stalk tanks by day, to keep track of their movements, and to attack them in their harbors at night."

Blame on Belgians

The first drawback in Allied strategy pointed out in the dispatches was the failure of the Belgian Command to give the British and French full information of their defenses when attack upon Belgium was imminent.

The Allies went ahead on the misinformation that the Belgians had constructed a line of antitank works covering a gap in natural defenses, only to find when the battle started that the antitank obstacle was in a different spot and far from complete.

The first notice Lord Gort had that the western campaign was on was the bombing of his headquarters and air fields of Northern France on the morning of May 10, when Germany invaded the Low Lands.

French and British armies entered Belgium and formed their defensive lines before Brussels and Louvain exactly on schedule, but were soon flanked by the German break-through at Sedan, where the French Ninth Army failed to hold.

The British and French in Flanders were forced to fall back, the Germans widened the bulge to the South, and swept on toward the sea. Then General Weygand took command of the French armies and evolved a general plan for counterattack from both sides to nip off the German corridor.

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial General Staff, flew to Lord Gort's headquarters with Cabinet orders for a British attack toward Amiens. Fully engaged in Belgium and with no mobile reserves, Lord Gort had no troops to make the attack.

However, his dispatches reported, a counterattack with two divisions was planned. The general commanding the British attack arranged a conference with the French to obtain French cooperation, but the French failed to send a representative to the meeting.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself entered the picture on May 23 with a telegraphed demand to French Premier Paul Reynaud that French and Belgian armies "be given most stringent orders" to carry out General Weygand's plan for counterattack from the north and south and "turn defeat into victory."

Inaccurate Information

Lord Gort explained that General Weygand had told Mr. Churchill "that Peronne, Albert and Amiens had been recaptured. . . . It later transpired that this information was inaccurate."

Capitulation of the Belgians wiped out all possiblity of a counterattack from the north. Lord Gort heard of the armistice only indirectly an hour before it went into effect at midnight, May 27.

The British commander said that when he saw evacuation via Dunkirk was the only way to save the British and French northern armies he tried to persuade the French to help form a defensive line about the Belgian port.

"I begged General Blanchard (French liaison commander) for the sake of France, the French Army and the Allied cause to order General Piroux back," wrote Lord Gort of the situation of General Piroux, commander of the First French Division. "I could not move him."

After Lord Gort went ahead with arrangements for withdrawal, the French changed the orders and saved part of the First Army, the dispatches said.

French soldiers crowded the beaches and French transport, brought into the perimeter of defenses about Dunkirk against Lord Gort's orders, congested the roads, the British General reported. However, from the time the French arrived they were evacuated on a man-for-man basis with the British.

Counterattack Ordered

On May 28, as the evacuation was getting under way, Lord Gort reported, "General Weygand telegraphed . . . appealing personally to me to insure that the British Army took a vigorous part in any counterattacks necessary; the situation, he added, made it essential to hit hard.

"When he sent this message, he could have had no accurate information of the real position or of the powers of counterattack remaining to either the French or the British."

Lord Gort described in tragic detail how the B. E. F. was withdrawn within the perimeter of defenses and how the Germans nearly broke through at Nieuport. Under orders from the War Office, he departed for England shortly after midnight on June 1, leaving British forces in command of Maj. Gen H. R. L. G. Alexander.

An appendix to the dispatch concluded:

"By midnight on 2nd-3rd June, all the remaining British troops had been embarked. Major General Alexander, with the senior naval officer Capt. W. G. Tannant, made a tour of the beaches and harbor in a motor boat and, on being satisfied that no British troops were left on shore, they themselves left for England.

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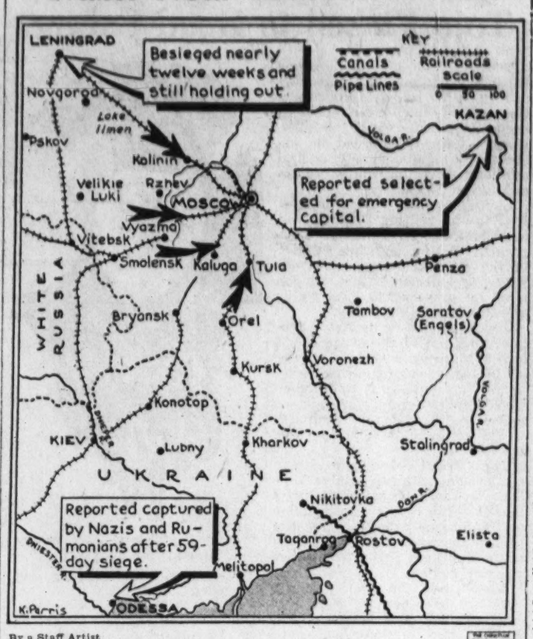

By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

Map shows position of Kazan, reported to have been selected as provisional capital in event of evacuation of Moscow. Arrows indicate position of German forces drawing near Russian Capital.

New Maneuvers Are Begun By First Army in Carolinas

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Second and Sixth Corps of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's First Army began execution of new field exercises yesterday while the other Corps of the Command, the First, prepared to move to new bases in the vicinity of Kershaw, S. C., several miles east of the positions occupied by the Corps during the last two weeks.

The First Corps completed its latest exercise when the Blue Forces composed of the 8th, 9th and 13th Divisions fell back to the eastward before the attack of a theoretically superior force of Reds, advancing east from across the Broad River and south from Rock Hill, S. C., upon the positions previously established by the Blues.

Second Corps troops began an operation in which a Red Force composed of the 28th Division and supporting units, representing a Red Army, faced a Blue Force made up of the 29th and 44th Divisions.

The 28th was holding high ground near Pageland, S. C., and it was the objective of the Blues to advance southwest and seize this high ground. This was the first time in a week that the 44th was back with the Second Corps, of which it is permanently a part. For the last several days it has been operating with the Sixth Corps in eastern North Carolina.

For the Sixth Corps, the 26th Division and the 1st Division represented a Blue Force with a mission of advancing west from its bivouac in the vicinity of Norman, N. C., to meet a theoretical Red Force, advancing eastward from a point south of Charlotte, N. C.

The object of the exercise was to give the Sixth Corps experience in attack and the taking of a strong defensive position.

The 1st Division, pride of the Army, completed its concentration in the Norman area. It has been moving down from Fort Devens, Mass., the last several days. Reports here said the 1,000-mile or more movement was made without serious difficulties or mishaps.

Army Races Foliage

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—Camoufleurs, with paint spray guns, are in a tight race in the Carolina army maneuvers, trying to keep apace with nature in approximating the color changes of fall.

Every few days they paint again the leaves of trees felled by axmen making a place for the great First Army to train in the Carolina sandhills. Each time they have to change the color combination to make the dry leaves resemble living cover so that airplane observers can't judge the heights they must fly to escape ground fire.

The dry leaves have the texture—all the army specialists have to do is match the everchanging colors.

Such is the task of the 84th Engineers of Fort Beloir, Va., the only camouflage battalion in the Army.

The enemy of the camoufleurs is not bullets—it is the camera. The eye may be fooled by false cover, but unless it is an expert job, trained observers studying pictures of the deception can discover the falseness.

Huge Guns to Roar

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Army's biggest field guns—off production lines just too late for World War action and in storage until the present emergency—are ready for the Carolina maneuvers.

Hurling a 345-pound projectile, the big guns—with a barrel about 20 feet long and a bore just short of 10 inches—are so accurate that gunners have demonstrated they could hit within 25 feet of an automobile parked nine miles from the gun emplacement.

The Army calls them 240-mm. howitzers. Excepting the huge weapons of the Coast Artillery—in permanent emplacements or mounted on railway cars—and the big naval guns, they are the biggest weapons in the armed forces.

Twelve of them are in the field for the two months, field exercises of the First Army, the armament of the 79th Field Artillery Regiment from Fort Bragg, N. C., the only such organization in the Army.

Even though the guns weigh more than 20 tons they can be broken up into five main pieces for hauling. Each load is drawn by a 10-ton diesel-engined tractor.

Despite its size the howitzer, which lobs shells five miles into the air and thus is able to drop them over mountain ridges, is so accurate that the marksmanship is comparable to a rifleman hitting a bull's-eye at 1,000 yards.

Hemisphere Defense Moves Steadily Ahead

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Quietly but steadily the defense of the Western Hemisphere moves forward, highlighted today by a Department of Commerce report on two years of economic defense, accompanying reliable indications that further steps are being taken to assure air and naval bases in South America.

The new Lend-Lease bill, now before the Senate, is said to cover large sums for the building by Latin American Government of military bases. A figure of $150,000,000 is prominently mentioned.

Regardless of sums involved, the settled policy of the State Department is known to be always ready to aid any of the other American republics in strengthening their own defenses as a means of safeguarding the Hemisphere.

Panama Talks Continue

From Panama City it is reported, and confirmed here by the State Department, that negotiations are continuing with the new Government of President de La Guardia for the grant of air bases to the United States. A preliminary accord had been reached with the former Government under Dr. Ricardo Arnulfo Arias, but did not fully meet the necessities of Canal defense.

It is emphasized in the State Department that negotiations with Panama have been continuous, and are not to be interpreted as being "reopened" now that a government more friendly to the United States has come into power.

This viewpoint follows up Secretary of State Cordell Hull's vigorous denial that the United States Government had any part, "direct or indirect," in Panama's political change.

Brazil, foremost region south of Panama on the charts where strategists marshal their potential forces, is known to be moving ahead with Atlantic bases, and the United States is helping financially. Prominent members of this Country's military mission to Brazil are in Washington for consultations.

In the field of economic defense, the Commerce Department reports substantial progress toward disposing of South American surpluses that normally flow to Europe. This favorable result is due in certain vital particulars to the existence of a British market free from Nazi domination.

Argentine Exports Doubled

Argentina, for example, more than doubled its exports of canned meat during the first six months of this year. Britain bought 147,000,000 pounds, compared with 44,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1940. Exports of frozen and chilled meat declined, but the decrease in total exports is being checked.

To help coffee-producing countries, the United States has bought 19 per cent more during the first 10 months, compared with a year ago.

From outside the Hemisphere and within the Nazi-Fascist camp came heavy Japanese purchases of Peruvian cotton. In other directions, notably copper and wool purchases, the United States has been able to help.

Corn is still one of the unsolved proolems. Argentina's exports have fallen almost to the vanishing point in recent months, from a prewar level of 218,000,000 bushels. Unshelled corn is being sold for fuel at very low prices.

Heavy United States imports of cacao have aided Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador.

These findings buttress previous reports showing how North American capital and technical assistance is steadily moving southward to tide the Latin-American countries over a severe economic testing time. While many of the measures taken are short-term, others are laying foundations for long-range economic defense of the Hemisphere.

Masaryk Supremely Confident Nazi War Machine Will Crack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Russia will go on fighting, and the Nazi military machine will eventually break to pieces against mankind's "condensed wall of resistance," in the judgment of Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile.

Fresh from the central sector of the peoples' front against Naziism in Europe, Mr. Masaryk talked to news correspondents here soon after arriving from London by Clipper. He was in an amiable mood. Not a trace of defeatism marked his manner or words.

From unimpeachable reports reaching him from inside the Nazi Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, he stated "on the record" that Field Marshal Herman Göring, designated successor to Hitler, has not signed an official order in two and a half months. Pictures of Marshal Göring have been removed from public offices in the Protectorates, where their display had previously been decreed.

Certain of Cleavages

Mr. Masaryk cited this eclipse of Marshal Göring, and the flight to England of Rudolf Hess, second-designated successor to Hitler, as evidence that military victories are not saving Germany from deep internal cleavages.

The Russian war has been costly, especially in bereaved homes. Mr. Masaryk confirms seething unrest in the Reich as well as in conquered countries.

For every 25 Czechs being executed by the Nazis on charges of present sabotage, 75 are being taken out of concentration camps and shot, Mr. Masaryk reports. Since these people have been in detention for a year or more, their execution is seen by him as clearly trumped up on false charges in order to terrorize the population.

"But our people grit their teeth a little harder, and clench their fists a little tighter," declares the son of Czechoslovakia's first President, Thomas Masaryk, who won his Nation's independence during the dark years of 1914-18.

"The Nazis tried at first to soften our resistance by pretending to be kind," continues Mr. Masaryk. "When it became evident that our peope 'weren't having any,' the Nazi reverted to violence.

Nazis Must Pay Price

"A lot of innocent people are being sacrificed, and this makes one sad, but in the process Naziism is sowing a worldwide hatred that will roar back against it one day with overwhelming power," he said. "No person, and no military machine, can violate human rights on this scale without finally paying the price.

"I am confident of victory for the free peoples, and my confidence is more metaphysical than otherwise. It is inconceivable to me that mankind, once it has been fully aroused to the nature and methods of Naziism, will not find means for throwing off this tyrannical system."

Already the conquered peoples are organizing secretly. While for obvious reasons Mr. Masaryk had to speak with caution, he indicated that the present wave of Nazi terrorism in Europe is a reaction against well-organized sabotage.

"A railway car will turn up at Triest when it was supposed to reach Vienna; ammunition for guns of a certain caliber will arrive in a region where there are no guns of that caliber—and the Germans are furious but cannot stop it," he said.

Yet the time is not come for open resistance, in Mr. Masaryk's judgment. In his weekly radiocasts to the Continent from London over BBC, he counsels secret but effective measures, such as the deliberate loss of time.

"Slow-Down" Effective

In the Skoda Munitions Plant alone, Czech workers can easily pile up a loss daily of 40,000 minutes, or the equivalent of more than two months' working time for one man. The "slow-down" is already effective, Mr. Masaryk affirms.

Looking ahead to Europe's reconstruction after the war, he advances an idea that would combine the benefits of large-scale economic blocs with the advantages of cultural and political independence for small nations.

"The large powers," he explains, "would set up economic frames, embracing regions. Within those frames—one in the Balkans, one in Central Europe, and so on—each small nation would have to work out its own place economically. But we cannot go back to the system of chaotic economics that resulted after the last war from the setting up of small independent nations.

"Bluntly stated, small nations will have to surrender economic independence in the interest of larger considerations. But political and cultural independence must be retained. This is a workable alternative, in my judgment, to the Nazi concept of total suppression and oppression."

Pearls New Export of Arctic Following Find by Eskimos

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (CP)—Pearls are new exports of Canada's Arctic, Maj. D. L. McKeand, Superintendent of the Eastern Arctic in the Northwest Territories Administration, said following his return from the annual 12,000-mile patrol in the mail ship Nascopie.

The first pearl reported in Hudson Bay was given to Capt. T. F. Smellie, Nascopie skipper, by a native several years ago, and during the 1941 voyage Captain Smellie had told passengers at the luncheon table of an Eskimo shyly coming to him with a small cloth bundle which contained the pearl.

Later in the same day, Major McKeand went ashore at Cape Smith, Northern Hudson Bay, and a native carrying a small bundle walked alongside him. An interpreter explained to the Government officer that the Eskimo had something he wished to show him.

Smiling broadly, the Eskimo opened his little bundle and in the folds of the cloth lay two pearls, one black, one white.

The pearls were found in shells by the natives, who gladly exchanged them for something of more use to them. With their realization that white men are interested in the small "stones" the appearance of further pearls is expected.

Major McKeand said that the Eskimo watches carefully the white man's interest and tries to collect things which will appeal to him.

The major said the patrol this year had the extraordinary experience of seeing a school of killer whales, foes of sea life in the north, playing around the Nascopie, diving underneath it on one side and coming up on the other.

The knowledge of syllabic writing is spreading fast among the Eskimos, Major McKeand said, their understanding being assisted by the distribution of thousands of cards bearing such writing and which are eagerly studied by the natives. This year census enumerators are distributing identity disks among the natives and each disk bears the syllabic mark of the wearer so that he can be identified wherever he may go.

Major McKeand's patrol this year was his tenth. He said the health condition of the natives was good, and at most points the fur catch was good during the past season.

Just Fun on Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Many California communities are looking forward to Halloween without apprehension this year because co-ordinating councils have found a festive substitute for old-time rowdyism.

Under sponsorship of co-ordinating councils, huge parties for youngsters are being planned—parties with fun aplenty for the young participants, with provision made for parents and friends to look on and enjoy the fun from the sidelines. A better time will be had by all, previous experiences of like nature indicate, than when window soaping, doorbell ringing, and worse pranks upset the neighborhood.

In 1919, some Berkeley residents saw the possibility of co-ordinating civic and welfare agencies in their community for the sake of more effectively reaching local youth. These agencies, on the whole, were doing notable work, but their spheres of influence often overlapped or left gaps where conditions resulting in juvenile delinquency were untouched.

A co-ordinating council was organized to bring these agencies into co-operative positions, and the plan succeeded so well that some 200 councils have been started throughout the State, a large number have been organized in other parts of the country, and a periodical is published by sponsors of the scheme.

Coordinating Councils, Inc., is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of California to serve the interests of the groups founded in cities and towns throughout the United States. Although the work has gone beyond its primary concern with juvenile delinquency to include the cultivation of civic consciousness among all ages and classes of citizens, preeminent is the conviction that happy is the community which serves its children well.

In one California city, the editor of the newspaper saw the need for a co-ordinating council and invited heads of existing social agencies to consider forming one. In almost no time the new council had sponsored a night baseball field, so the boys would not go to a neighborhood city to play night baseball. It started a program in adult education. It started a community band. It planned a children's carnival.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Enough Gasoline for Trip to Sun In Autos for Carolinas Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH FOURTH CORPS AREA QUARTERMASTER SERVICE OF SUPPLY, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Think of enough gasoline to take your automobile to the sun—93,000,000 miles—and that will give you an idea of the amount of fuel needed to keep Uncle Sam's motor vehicles moving during the First Army maneuvers which Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum is now conducting in 16 counties in North and South Carolina.

A total of 6,473,794 gallons of high test gasoline, at a retail cost of approximately $1,424,060, was contracted for by Brig. Gen. J. L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster, for the thousands of trucks, reconnaissance cars and other vehicles the First Army is now operating during the war games. In all a total of more than 60,000 trucks and other motor units are in use.

An additional 550,000 gallons of white (no lead) gasoline was purchased for use in field ranges (cooking units) and for other purposes. When used in the field ranges, white gas is first vaporized and gives off a smokeless flame.

To keep the vast amount of machinery running smoothly, producers are supplying 426,000 pounds of lubricants and 240,000 gallons of oil.

Fuel and gasoline companies will make immediate delivery of any specified amount of gas or oil at points to be designated by the commander of the First Army either in tank truck or tank car. The Corps Area Quartermaster obtains the supply on the basis of requirements estimated by the Army Commander, based on the number of combat hours the vehicles will be in service.

Gasoline consumption for military vehicles is not determined by miles traveled but rather on the number of hours of combat in which the motor vehicles engage.

The number of gallons of gasoline consumed by a tank in combat would give information to the enemy so the figures are not available.

Navy at Once to Take Over Curtiss-Wright Bomber

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 17 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corporation has announced that all flight-test work on its new dive-bomber (SB2C-1) has been completed and the plane will be turned over to the Navy immediately.

The ship, which has undergone slight design changes since it was announced last spring, will be produced in the company's Columbus, Ohio, plant.

Church Budget $2,524,870

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Adoption of a 1942 budget of $2,524,870 for missionary, educational and social service work is announced by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Peru 'Concerned' At Plane Seizure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) — The Peruvian Embassy has expressed concern to the State Department over the seizure at New York of $1,234,000 of war planes consigned to Peru.

The planes were originally purchased from American factories by the refugee Governments of Norway and the Netherlands and later sold to Peru.

Col. Armando Revoredo, Embassy Air Attaché, termed the United States action "a most unfriendly act" and disclosed he had submitted his resignation.

He announced also that he was returning to his country soon to take up active duty in the Peruvian air force.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told a press conference the planes had been taken over "in view of the increasing critical situation of the world and in accordance with our existing defense program."

The War Secretary declined to say whether there was any intent to affect the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

Carnegie Man to Retire

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Frederick P. Keppel, President since 1922 of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, largest of the philanthropic endowments formed by Andrew Carnegie, will retire as head of the $135,000,000 trust Nov. 18, it was announced today. He will remain as educational adviser.

Favors Non-Voters Lose Citizenship

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 16 (AP)—Pennsylvania Superior Court Judge Charles E. Kenworthey said here there should be a law revoking the citizenship of Americans who "for no just cause" fail to vote at three general elections.

The jurist, Republican candidate for re-election, told a rally:

"It is incongruous that in America, the last stronghold of freedom, the people should allow their constitutional liberties to be placed in jeopardy by remaining away from the polls. . . .

"American citizens who deliberately stay away from the polls contribute to the decline of constitutional government and the demolition of American liberalism."

Alaska Passage Planes Continue Despite Storms

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (CP)—Civil Aviation Department officials said that in spite of bad weather conditions in recent weeks traffic was moving regularly along the "northwest passage by air," the chain of airports through Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska.

A party of United States air officers en route to an inspection of bases in Alaska passed along the Canadian route during the past week but it was understood this was only one of several machines of the United States services which have used the new fields.

The string of fields from Edmonton to Whitehorse, sufficient to accommodate large, fast airplanes, was developed at high speed by the Transport Department this year. Except for certain radio services now being rushed to completion the route through rough country offers the pilot facilities equal to those of long-established air lines in the South.

The Canadian-built fields are important as a defense asset to the United States, as they make possible the safe movement of aircraft to Alaska along a route where weather conditions are usually good and the fogs which frequent the Pacific Coast are avoided.

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Curb on Paper Brings British Book 'Crisis'

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—Partly as an unexpected by-product of the Lease-Lend Act, British book production will be reduced to half its prewar output by the new Government regulations at the end of this month, according to leading publishers here.

Beginning in November publishers have been offered by the Minister of Supply 42 per cent by weight of the paper they consumed between August, 1938, and August, 1939. But even this offer is valid only to publishers who accept the Ministry's conditions about economies in the quality and format of their books. Other publishers are to be permitted only 28 per cent of their prewar necessities.

Something like a literary battle is now ranging over this question. Hitherto the Government has looked with a comparatively favorable eye upon the requests of publishers for adequate paper supplies, because the annual book export trade is worth about £3,500,000, thus bringing to Britain a large amount of foreign currency formerly needed for the purchase of American materials of war. But the Lease-Lend Act to a great extent has relieved the Government's need of dollars, with the consequence that the export trade in books is by no means so important a part in the Nation's financial war effort as it was. In consequence, leading publishers are now basing their claims on the moral and prestige value of literature. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Geoffrey Faber, a leading spokesman for British book production and himself head of a great publishing house, declared in an interview today, publishers were asked what was the least amount of paper they could manage with. They undertook to carry on with 60 per cent of their former supplies, and their ration was fixed at this figure until recently when it was cut to 50 per cent. A further cut of 8 per cent, says Mr. Faber, will involve them in inextricable difficulties and gravely weaken Britain's cultural front.

Get More Than Newspapers

Under the contemplated new regulations, which the Ministry of Supply says it has no intention of modifying, publishers are to be allowed from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of paper per quarter. Mr. Faber says what they need is about 7,000 to 8,000 tons. Even this latter figure, he maintains, represents less than two per cent of Britain's total wartime consumption of paper. Publishers admit the new rules still treat book production more generously than newspaper, which have been reduced to 25 per cent of their prewar size. But they reply that newspapers have means of dealing with the situation, such as drastically cutting advertising space and stepping up their charges steeply, which are not open to book publishers.

The question is rendered more complicated by the fact that book sales are rapidly rising. The Leeds Librarian, for instance, states that between April and September, 1940, 1,604,275 volumes were borrowed from that city. Between April and September this figure rose to 1,950,148. There has been a similar increase in traffic at bookstalls and stores. A typical example of this is provided by "The Saturday Book," a volume of essays and stories by well-known writers such as Philip Guedalla, H. J. Massingham and H. E. Bates and edited by Leonard Russell, which has just been published. Mr. Russell's previous similar collection sold 5,000 copies all told last year, and this is considered a great success, but "The Saturday Book" sold 8,000 before publication. This could be duplicated by many other examples.

But says Mr. Faber, the critical nature of the situation doesn't concern new books only. Twenty million books destroyed by fire and bombs in Britain during the last 15 months include vast quantities of stocks of older volumes, which cannot now be replaced. Many of these were of an educational nature, and masters in famous public schools are complaining already that an essential French grammar published by the Cambridge University Press is unobtainable even for scholarship students.

May Put Quality First

Yet it's quite possible, according to Mr. Faber, that many publishers won't accept the Ministry of Supply's stringent conditions, but will prefer to maintain the high standard of their productions at the cost of getting only 28 per cent of their normal paper supplies. Publishers are constantly seeking measures to deal with the situation. The Technical Advisory Committee of the Publishers Association has suggested a plan that each new book should contain a minimum of 6,000 words per ounce, and that authors should write more concisely. So far there is no sign of either of these proposals being accepted. In fact, Marguerite Steen, prominent British novelist, has just published a story, "The Sun Is My Undoing," which is longer than "Gone With the Wind."

Many well known publishers have written to the press urging the Government to show greater generosity in allocating supplies of paper. R. J. L. Kingsford, Cambridge University Press, emphasizes the importance of books "for machine workers, for RAF apprentices, for ATC squadrons, for gunners," in the matter of technical instructions. Stanley Unwin points out that firms have been able to carry on only because they have had large stocks outstanding from prewar days which are now exhausted, and J. H. Blackwood, of Blackwood and Dons, has gone so far as to contrast the shortage of paper for private enterprise with the plentiful supply for Government publications, like "Battle of Britain" and "Bomber Command."

Australia Studies Threat of Newest Japanese Air Base

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Australian War Cabinet has discussed with Army and Navy chiefs the implications of a Japanese air line lease on the Island of Timor, 450 miles northwest of Darwin, and major changes in defense strategy were forecast.

[Japan announced Tuesday the conclusion of an agreement with Portugal for daily Japanese plane service between the Japanese Island of Pelew and Deli, on Timor, in the heart of the East Indies Archipelago.]

Australians said defensive shifts would involve even closer co-operation with the United States and the Dutch.

Further strengthening of the garrison and fighting force at Darwin, a port on the north coast of Australia, was regarded as likely. The War Cabinet dispatched cables seeking the views of friendly nations overseas.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of British forces in the Far East, attended the conference.

Maine to Donate $4,800 to Troops

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP)—Representing an "expression of continued interest" in Maine's National Guardsmen in Federal military service, $4,800 was taken from the State Contingent Fund recently by Gov. Sumner Sewall and the Executive Council as a gift to be divided among the soldiers away from home.

"I think," the Governor told the Councilors, "that this very definitely is a move which will help the morale of our boys in service, showing that we still think of them in a material way."

Can Iceland Be Defended: 'All-Out' Attack Possible

Vandenberg urges U. S. take over complete defense of island—Air warfare altars status.

By the Associated Press

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan in Washington today advocated that United States troops take over exclusive defense of Iceland. He made public a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson which said that both British and American troops were serving there now.

"We are inviting our own active belligerency," Senator Vandenberg told the Senate.

Mr. Stimson informed Senator Vandenberg that United States troops eventually would replace all British forces but that an Axis attack now would meet joint resistance of British-American forces. At the same time, Mr. Stimson said troops from this country were not under British command and would not be, even in an attack.

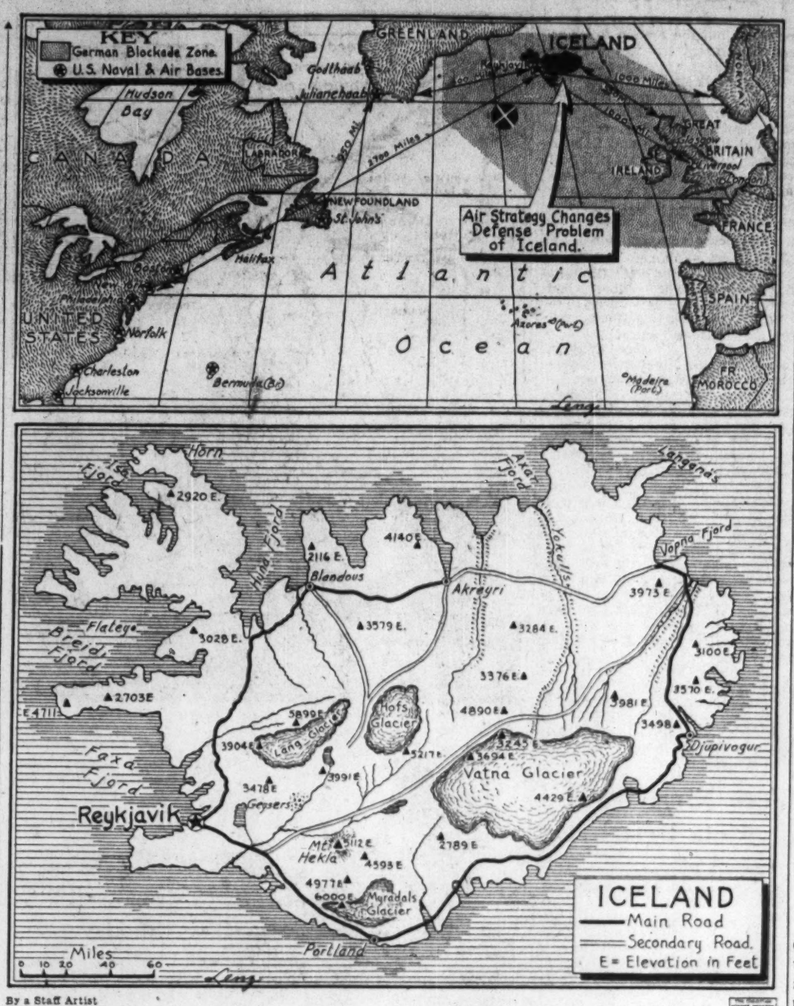
[Previous Reykjavik dispatches had declared that Maj. Gen. H. O. Curtis, Commander in Chief of the British Forces, had continued in command of all soldiers including the United States contingent under Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel.]

Meanwhile, military and naval experts studied the keystone position of Iceland in view of reports from Reykjavik that the island would be difficult to defend if the Germans should make an "all out" effort to capture it.

Air warfare, it is pointed out, has vitally altered the defense position of the island, although the American troops there have materially augmented the defenses.

Reykjavik sources said they were satisfied Iceland is in a formidable position now, and that the United States Army and Air Corps would have opportunities to make it much stronger.

But two years of war have demonstrated that the German High Command makes its plans on a grandiose scale and is unsparing of men and equipment.



By a Staff Artist

Iceland—Outpost of Security

Strategic position of Iceland in present war. Cross in circle shows approximate position where the United States destroyer Kearny was torpedoed. Below: Detailed map of Iceland.

Strategic Base

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strategic necessity of retaining possession of Iceland requires little comment. Briefly, its possession affords a base which implements the passage of essential supplies to Great Britain, and denies its facilities to Germany for use in its effort to control the northern Atlantic.

Britain rather tardily recognized the vital importance of controlling Iceland, and in May, 1940, dispatched an expeditionary force which occupied the island. In recent months the United States landed troops in Iceland with the intention of ultimately assuming the responsibility for its protection. At present both British and United States forces are jointly in possession, but it is understood that the former are gradually withdrawing.

Before the unlooked-for effectiveness of air power's striking force was demonstrated in Norway and Crete, no military critic would have given a thought to the possibility of the Nazis daring to attempt to wrest control of Iceland from forces already entrenched in that isolated area.

Remote Victory?

Now no one can be sure that such an effort will not be made. If made, what are the chances of it being sucessful?

In attempting an evaluation of this problem it will be necessary to give consideration to physical characteristics of Iceland.

This island has an area of about 40,000 square miles, four-fifths of which is uninhabited wild mountain wastes, glaciers or lava fields. There is no lowland of consequence except along the south coast, and in the valleys which are extensions of the numerous fjords.

Much of the highlands is covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, and there are mountain peaks which tower to heights of 6,000 feet.

The many rivers and the several mountain ranges extend in a generally north and south direction, and none of the swiftly flowing rivers are navigable.

Because the cold water of the Arctic Current impinges on the north and east coasts, and the warm Gulf Stream bathes the south and west coasts, rarely does the same kind of weather prevail over the entire island. Usually when there is clear weather in the northern portion, the contrary will be found in the south, and vice versa. The weather is always very unsettled, and is subject to sudden changes, not only from day to day, but with wide seasonal variations as well.

Fogs and Gales

Fogs are likely to occur during any season of the year, and in winter, violent gales are frequent.

Formerly all transportation into the interior was effected by means of pack horses, the roads being mere bridlepaths, but in recent years road building has been carried on as a Government activity. However, there were only about 1,000 miles of roads suitable for vehicular transportation in the entire island when the British occupation occurred. What improvement has since been made in this respect has not been disclosed.

Road building was a slow process for the Iceland Government, because of the expense incident to the construction of the many bridges which are necessary. The principal east and west means of communication by land is a road which skirts the south shore for its entire length. From Reykjavik, a road of sorts twists through mountain passes in the western part of the island of Blonduos on the north coast and then goes east to Akureyri.

The southern coast possesses no safe anchorage except in the lee of the Westman Islands, and although the other coasts abound in small harbors, there are no modern facilities for handling ships or cargoes except at Reykjavik.

Comparative Distances

The east coast of Iceland is distant by air line 680 miles from Bergen, Norway, and 490 miles from the north end of Scotland. By similar measurement Reykjavik is distant 800 miles from Julianehaab, and the latter in turn is 950 miles from Saint Johns.

The Germans are thoroughly familiar with conditions in Iceland, having maintained meteorological parties there until the British arrived, and in addition in 1939, the Lufthansa thoroughly surveyed the possibilities of Iceland for use by their projected trans-Atlantic air service.

With the not prepossessing picture of Iceland's ruggedness before it, the German General Staff will think long and hard before embarking upon a campaign to contest its possession.

However, it is not inconceivable that a desperate Germany will venture a gamble on striking loose the shackles which are being fastened on its vaunted submarine-airplane assault upon Britain's life line.

In such a case it can be taken for granted that the plans will be laid with customary German thoroughness, and that the defenders of the island will have no sinecure in repelling the attackers, because the expenditure of German lives and equipment are matters which do not enter into Nazi plans.

Movement by Stealth

Germany is so weak on the sea, that any movement of troops by water will have to be accomplished by stealth. The long Arctic nights afford the most favorable chances of eluding watchful British men-of-war, but there is the matter of weather which might make landing operations impossible to be considered. How valuable Nazis consider weather reports is emphasized by the recent apprehension of a German meteorological party in Greenland.

Any Nazi convoy leaving Norway for Iceland will be escorted by every available German man-of-war, and there are enough of them left to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any isolated British vessel contacted.

Timed to arrive simultaneously with the expeditionary force will be the Luftwaffe. But here appears the first apparently unsurmountable difficulty. Bombers and air transports can easily reach eastern Iceland from Norway, but the fighting planes so necessary for their protection have insufficient cruising range to make the trip, and Germany has no aircraft carriers, the only type of ship from which they can be launched.

Nor will any sizeable air force reach Iceland unprotected. There are devices in use which give information of planes when far away.

Landing-Field Maneuver

Should the Nazis by any chance obtain a foothold in Iceland, a landing field undoubtedly would be quickly put into use. They have proved to be past masters at this chore, and work wonders with the portable material used to build temporary landing fields.

Then would come the matter of maintaining a line of supply. Spanning 700 miles of open sea is an entirely different matter from the marvelous service of supply the Germans have been able to afford their armies in Europe. It will be recalled that the Nazis found it impossible to support their force in Narvik, Norway, by air when the distance involved was only about 450 miles.

The British in Iceland have had ample time to install extensive defenses, develop strategically located air fields, erect direction finders and anti-air batteries, and plan the best strategical use of the available roads. Perhaps they have been able to extend the road system somewhat. All these assets will be inherited by the United States forces.

The hydrography and topography of Iceland favor the defense rather than the attack, and it does not seem possible that any attack limited as it will be by the initial force Germany can throw against the Island would have any chance of success against an alert and aggressive defense, especially as the preponderance of air strength will at the outset rest with the defenders.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

General Uneasiness Echoes In Latin-American Nations

By the Associated Press

International and domestic uneasiness brought rumblings from various Latin-American countries last night.

The Cuban Cabinet asked Congress to declare a state of emergency which would give the Cabinet extraordinary powers under the Constitution. Reasons for the request were not explained, but observers viewed it as a move to give President Batista better legislative control or a freer hand internationally.

In Mexico, a Labor Senator, Vidal Diaz Munoz, demanded severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, France, and possibly Japan, resumption of relations with Great Britain and Russia, and recognition of the Free French Government.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee took his proposal under advisement.

Precaution in Panama

Panama's new Government dissolved an organization called "Cachorros de Urraca," the Department of Education saying, "Its similarity with juvenile institutions of totalitarian tendencies does not respond to the plan of restoration of democracy."

In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared the United States Government had no connection, either direct or indirect, with the Panamanian coup which last week overthrew the Nazi-minded and now jailed President Arnulfo Arias.

The Panamanian Legation in Washington denied that any foreign nation was involved in the change of Presidents.

Confronting a restless situation in Chile, the political parties which elected President Pedro Aguirre Cerda said they were united in their determination to thwart "a Rightist and Nazi conspiracy which is under way."

Colombian Cabinet Quits

Nature of the conspiracy was not disclosed, but the Minister of the Interior complained that persons criticizing him for allowing an anti-Nazi demonstration Oct. 12 were "creating a pre-revolutionary atmosphere."

The Colombian Cabinet resigned after the Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously to investigate the War Department's sale for $50,000 of a steamship said to be worth $200,000.

A neutral military commission headed by Col. Serafin Montesinos of the United States left on a tugboat to survey a de-militarized zone set up by Peru and Ecuador in the Jubones Valley area under an agreement which halted fighting in their frontier dispute.

Two other neutral committees are to survey the Rio Arenillas and Puyango zones. They are headed by Lieut. Col. U. G. Dent of the United States and Maj. E. B. Ferlich of Brazil. Maj. George Hocker of the United States is a member of the Ferlich group.

A fourth committee will survey the upper Amazon country after the arrival of additional Army officers from the United States, Argentina, and Brazil.

Kearny's Commander Is a Dirigible Expert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Commander A. L. Danis, the officer in charge of the torpedoed Destroyer Kearny, is an expert with lighter-than-air craft who saw service aboard both the Akron and Macon, ill-fated dirigibles.

Danis took command of the Kearny last year after post graduate study at the Naval Academy and duty at the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

A native of Woonsocket, R. I., he is a 1922 graduate of the Academy. In 1937 he studied at the Geophysical Institute, Bergen, Norway, and the following year visited the principal European capitals in connection with a study of meteorological and hydrographic data.

Radcliffe Elects To Phi Beta Kappa

Four seniors at Radcliffe College have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the annual fall meeting of the Radcliffe chapter of the national organization.

The students, who received the honor on the basis of the record made in their first three years in college, are: Magdalen Clarke, New York City, a Regional Scholar and President of the Senior Class this year; Marion Kopel, Brookline, President of the French Club; Muriel Baker, Haverhill, winner of the Harvard-Radcliffe Sargent prize last year; and Marabelle Stebbins, Newton Centre, Secretary of the College Orchestra.

14 Czechs Are Executed; Nazis Sentence Six More

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Fourteen Czechs were executed and six were sentenced to capital punishment at Prague and Brünn Oct. 15, newspaper dispatches reported today.

In Prague, five persons were shot on conviction of preparation of high treason and possession of forbidden weapons, these reports said, while nine were hanged for economic sabotage.

The Brünn Court Martial sentenced three to shooting and three to hanging on the same charges.

Meanwhile dispatches from Nazi occupied Prague stated that with the purge of anti-German elements considered about ended, Reinhard Heydrich, High Gestapo official and German Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, has turned to stepping up agricultural production.

Rye and wheat production was made obligatory and oats and barley strictly controlled.

He has appointed a special commisar for supervising livestock economy after farmers failed to produce sufficient butter and meat cattle.

Special economic sections of the German Criminal Police Departments in Prague and Brünn have been proceeding mercilessly against food hoarders and profiteers. Capital punishment has been decreed for all who "threaten the economic life or labor peace" and a number of executions have been announced involving wholesalers, retailers, millers, and butchers.

A Stefani, Italian News Agency, dispatch from Zagreb, Croatia, said that Vladimir Matchek, former Croat peasant leader, has been placed under police surveillance and "temporarily assigned to a fixed locality."

The explanation given in the official Italian news agency's report was that "certain persons were carrying on relations with the enemy abroad."

The German military commander for Occupied France announced the execution Oct. 7 of Léon Albert Liust on charges of "aiding the enemy through Communist activity against the German armed forces."

Unrest in Italy

LONDON, Oct. 17 (CP)—Reuters News Agency reported from the "French frontier" that Benito Mussolini, believed to be combatting a difficult internal situation and growing unrest, has dismissed prefects of 10 Italian districts and a number of Fascist federal secretaries.

Florence, the agency said, changed its Prefect and Federal Secretary the same day. Prefects in Bolzano, Catania, Specia, Leghorn, Zara, Rovigo, Rieti, Pistoria, and Potenza also were dismissed.

The agency said it understood popular discontent to be more acute in Tuscany than in other Italian districts.

The Ministry of Corporations, Reuters added, has ruled that heating in Northern Italy will start Dec. 1 and will be allowed only between 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., but it is expected that before the end of January the whole of Northern Italy will be deprived of heating because the quantities of fuel available are only 30 per cent of 1940 supplies.

German Health Unimpaired Despite Wartime Rationing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Germany's food rationing restrictions have yet the produce discernible effects upon the population's physical condition or working efficiency, the Department of Agriculture reported today, although the Reich now faces its third war winter.

As a matter of fact, the Department said, available information indicates that the German fare at the start of the war's third year was better in many respects than it was when the World War entered its third year in the summer of 1916.

In a report on German food rationing, prepared by J. H. Richter, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Department said the present German fare was characterized by a rather ample supply of carbohydrates and a considerably reduced supply of fats and proteins.

Meats Cut One-Third

The civilian ration of meats, the Department said, is about two-thirds of that before the war started. Egg supplies were said to have declined considerably. Deficiencies in vitamins and mineral salts were said to be appearing. Margarine is being fortified by the addition of Vitamin A to make it physiologically equivalent to butter.

In reporting the reduction in consumption of fats, proteins and mineral salts, the Department noted that it was well to remember that "the numerous strains of war increase rather than reduce the physiological requirements of the human body."

Large Families Favored

"Consumption of individual foods in the various consumer groups during the first two years of war may be estimated to have ranged from 50 to 120 per cent of the prewar figures," the report said, "with an average total food consumption by the civilian population at nearly 90 per cent of the prewar calorie value. For large and important groups of the population the calorie value of total consumption of rationed and unrationed foods probably does not differ much from their prewar standard."

The report said the German rationing system continued to favor large-size families and those groups of the population which most directly sustain the military, industrial and agricultural phases of the war effort. Laborers doing a heavy type of manual work, children and the rural population in general were said to have larger food allowances than the average consumer. Soldiers were said to be very well fed.

The report said that so far during this war potatoes have been available for human consumption in ample quantities except for short periods of transportation difficulties. During the first war a scarcity of potatoes became evident as early as 1915. Present consumption of bread, flour and other farinaceous foods by the civilian population was said to be hardly below its pre-war level. Sugar consumption was said to be above the pre-war rate.

Whole milk supplies are reserved for children, expectant mothers and certain workers in chemical industries. Cheese consumption was said to be at about two-thirds normal. The fruit and vegetable supply situation was said to have been better during the second year than during the first year of the war, due to increased plantings and imports from Italy and the Netherlands.

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Senate's Probe of Movies Called 'Bigoted' by La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Doffing his municipal campaign role for that of Federal officer in the national defense emergency, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was on record today against the investigation of war propaganda in motion pictures by a self-constituted committee of United States Senators as "bigoted" and a "sad spectacle." The New York City Mayor and Federal Civilian Defense Director voiced his denunciation before the Association of Motion Picture Advertisers meeting at the Hotel Edison here yesterday, when he declared the motion picture industry must have the same freedom of opinion as the press.

"If giving facts on the screen is going to be subject to censorship by intimidation, the American people ought to know it," he said.

"The genius hasn't been born who could conceive—much less produce—anything good of Hitler and his whole regime. The people are entitled to know just what pictures are objectionable and what parts of pictures are objectionable to these investigators.

"You simply can't make a gentleman out of a Nazi. Nor can you make the occupation of Belgium a parade.

"The motion picture industry is rendering a great public service, and no bigoted investigation must be permitted to impair or intimidate this great service.

"I want to congratulate the industry for standing up toe to toe and fighting."

Mayor La Guardia had warm commendation for Wendell L. Willkie's service as counsel for the film industry at the hearings initiated, he said, by a group of "one-sided" Senators as a function of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"If at any time in our history there was an example of unity, of forgetting all political differences, of putting the loyalty and welfare of the Country First," he declared, "that example we are now seeing in Wendell Willkie. He has put aside every personal, political and partisan interest and has rallied to the support of President Roosevelt and his foreign policy, as every good American should in this emergency."

United States Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho Democrat of the isolationist bloc on the committee, in New York for a radio debate, dismissed the Mayor's attack as "more 'campaign oratory.'" People have their guards down when they go to a moving picture for entertainment and recreation, he said, and this made the question of film propaganda a delicate one.

"We are told that the movies tell the truth," Senator Clark added, "that all the incidents portrayed actually happened. That may be so, but truth is not necessarily a defense."

Cambridge Cuts Cost of Welfare

Providing existing conditions remain the same the balance of the year, the city of Cambridge will save between $300,000 and $500,000 in its general welfare rolls as compared to last year's figure, officials said today.

Officials revealed that last month the department gave assistance to 1,324 cases on general relief as compared with 1,981 cases in September, 1940, a decrease of 657 cases. Elimination of many cases has been the result of heads of families finding defense work or being assigned to defense projects operated by WPA.

Jewish Women's Group to Meet

The Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress in Boston will hold a dessert luncheon meeting Tuesday afternoon at 12:30, at the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Kent and Beacon Streets, Brookline.

Guest speakers will be Miss Dorothy Frye, who will review William Shirer's "Berlin Diary," and Major Margaret McSweeney, who will speak on "Women's Place in National Defense."

Mrs. Carl L. Lowe, president of the Greater Boston Women's Division, American Jewish Congress, will preside.

U. S. Vessels Are Ordered To Leave Japan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Authoritative quarters indicated today that all American merchant ships had been ordered out of Japanese and Chinese waters because of what the Navy called "the situation in the Pacific."

Ships in the rest of the Pacific would not be affected, it was indicated.

The Navy, reported by Manila to have ordered the ships to proceed to the nearest American or British port, took this official position:

"In view of the present situation in the Pacific, the Navy Department has no comment to make."

Reliable informants, however, indicated strongly that the order had been issued.

The number of American ships in Japanese and Chinese waters was said to be "small," with a "considerable" number of American ships operating in the rest of the Pacific.

The Maritime Commission, like the Navy, declined to discuss ship movements in the Pacific or to estimate the number of ships operating in those waters.

"Any orders that might have gone out have been a matter for the Navy," a commission spokesman said.

"Our only jurisdiction is over commercial movements."

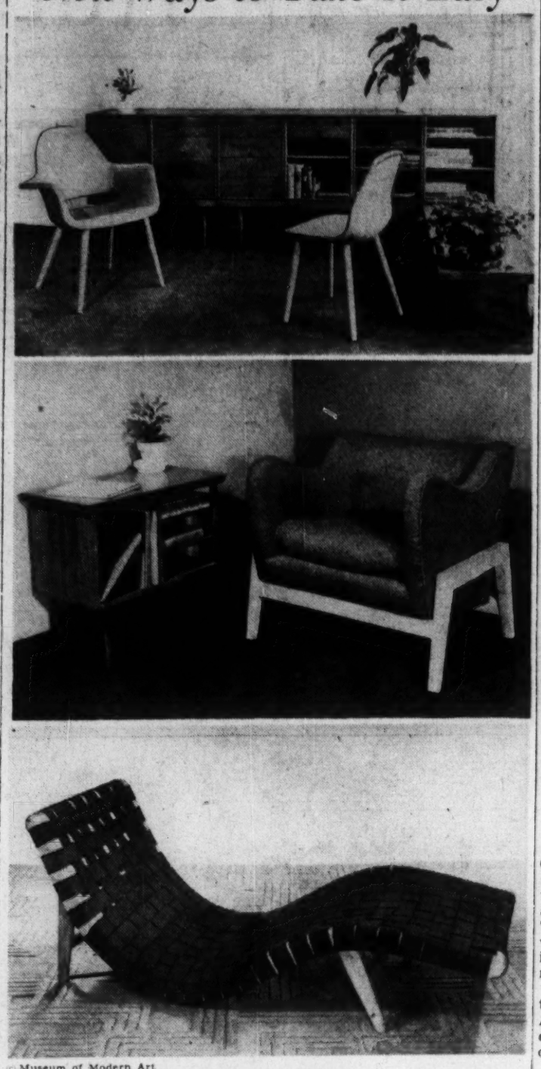
Principal American steamship lines operating in the Pacific are the American President, American Mail, American Pioneer, Isthmian, and Waterman.

Fore River Yard Gets Destroyers

Contracts for construction of two destroyers have been transferred from the Bethlehem Steel Company's San Pedro yard in California to the Quincy Fore River shipyard, it was revealed today.

The new destroyers will be the Nields and the Ordronaux, both 1,620 ton vessels. The Fore River shipyard already has contracts for four destroyers, the Bancroft, Barton, Boyle and Champlin.

New Ways to Take It Easy



© Museum of Modern Art

New Furniture Designs

Top: New plaster shell chairs designed by Eero A. Saarinen and Charles O. Eames.

Center: Chair and cabinet by Oskar Stonorov and Willo Von Moltke.

Bottom: Adjustable chair of primavera wood and woven mecate tape by Michael Van Beuren, Klaus Grabe and Morley Webb, Mexico City.

Original Furniture Designs Are Displayed in N. Y. Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How a dozen prize-winning designers of the United States and Latin America would furnish American homes may be seen from now to Nov. 9 at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street. Actual furniture samples—not merely designs—are on display as a feature of this inter-American competition.

This exhibition of Organic Design in Home Furnishings, as it is called, includes chairs "sculptured" to the human form, swivel couches, fluorescent desk lamps and other models by designers who would produce "a better environment for modern living." Their task, according to Eliot F. Noyes, director of the Museum's Department of Industrial Design, which conducted the competition, has been to help the American home "emerge from the tasteless clutter of inheritance from the nineteenth century."

The designers are from various sections of the United States and Latin America. Simultaneously with the exhibition, 12 leading department stores in large cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific are placing the furniture on sale, since one of the purposes of the competition was to foster a collaboration between designer, manufacturer and merchant.

Explaining the meaning of the term "organic design," Mr. Noyes said:

"A design may be called 'organic' when there is an harmonious organization of the parts within the whole, according to structure, material and purpose. Within this definition there can be no vain ornamentation or superfluity, but the part of beauty is none the less great—in ideal choice of material, in visual refinement and in the rational elegance of things intended for use."

Photographs and items indicating the evolution of chair designs from 1850 start the visitor on his tour of the exhibit. Climaxing this is the modern of moderns—the "plaster shell" chair, submitted by Eero Saarinen and Charles O. Eames, of Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Various steps in the manufacture of the chair are shown. The plaster shell, made on wire reinforcing, is later fractured and re-set to make necessary adjustments, the principle of the chair being "continuous contact and support, with a thin rubber pad for softness at all points."

An amusing installment in this chapter on chairs is the "gorilla cage." Here the overstuffed chair—dear to the heart of many Americans—is pictured in front of a jungle monster, whic hthe chair with its clumsy, outstretched arms and heavy-haunched squat, strikingly resembles. Attached to the chair is a label, saying:

"Cathedra gargantua, genus Americanus. Weight when fully matured, 60 pounds. Habitat, the American home. Devours little children, pencils, fountain pens, bracelets, clips, earrings, scissors, hairpins and other small flora and fauna of the domestic jungle. Is rapidly becoming extinct."

In contrast, it is stressed that the newest type of arm chair weighs only 20 pounds. Progress in lightness of construction is featured.

Five prize winners from Mexico and South America are represented in exhibits of peasant furniture, tubular steel chairs, reclining chairs and furniture incorporating fabrics knitted and woven of Brazilian fibers.

Among the designers are Martin Craig and Ann Hatfield, of New York City; Harry Weese and Benjamin Baldwin, of Kenilworth, Ill.; Oscar Stonorov and Willo von Moltke, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Peter Pfisterer, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Marli Ehrman, of Chicago, Ill.; Antonin Raymond, of New Hope, Pa.; Julio Villalobos, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bernardo Rudofsky, of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Xavier Guerrero, Michael van Beuren, Klaus Grabe, and Morley Webb, Mexico, D. F., and Roman Fresnedo Siri, of Montivideo, Uruguay.

The shops collaborating with the exhibition, at which the new furniture and fabrics are purchasable, are Marshall Field Company, Chicago; Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Bloomingdale's, New York City; L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Barker Bros., Los Angeles, Calif.; Famous-Barr Company, St. Louis, Mo.; The Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Mich.; Kaufmann Department Stores, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.

German Gains Are Linked To Pacific Crisis

Continued from Page 1

left Moscow, this is not taken to imply that the city will not be defended.

On the contrary, the Russian capital is expected to hold out with the same tenacity that has marked the defense of Leningrad. Should it become necessary to abandon Moscow it is the general conviction here that this would not mean that the Russians were ready to stop fighting. Far from it. On the contrary, all evidence brought to London by the recent arrival from Moscow of both British and neutral observers, point to long-prepared plans on the part of the Soviets to fall back toward the Volga and continue the war as fiercely as ever, even though with reduced means.

In the second place, it is not ruled out here that the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet, and the sword rattling that is likely to be done by its successor, might be intended only to immobilize Russian armies in Eastern Siberia in order to prevent them from being brought over to European Russia at this vital stage of the Russo-German battle.

At the same time there is no tendency here to belittle the seriousness of the situation, both on the Russian front and in its broader sense. The grave peril which the fall of Moscow, combined with even the threat of a Japanese attack in Siberia, holds for the democratic cause is frankly realized.

Britain Committed to Act

Although no official comments are available in London as yet, the general view is that the British Government is definitely committed to range itself at once by the side of the United States should Japanese action lead to war in the Pacific. This not only was implied, but was stated explicitly in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech radiocast Aug. 24.

In fact, new urgency now attaches to the old feeling that Anglo-American solidarity is essential to the defeat of the dictators.

Announcement that two United States submarines are to be transferred to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act has been welcomed warmly here as evidence of American recognition of this urgency.

Progress of the President's effort to obtain Congressional revision of the Neutrality Act also is being followed closely in Britain for the same reason. It is realized that the arming of American merchant ships would at once become doubly important were the American fleet to become preoccupied in the Pacific.

Somerville Man Invokes Hatch Act

A Somerville postal clerk who resigned his job in compliance with a Federal law to be a school committee candidate set about today to determine how an assistant United States attorney might run for the same position.

The request for a ruling from the United States Attorney General was made by Thomas J. O'Leary of Somerville, nominee for the school committee.

Mr. O'Leary resigned his job at the Medford Square Post Office after being told by postal authorities that he was violating the Hatch Act in being a candidate for the school committee position.

After he sought a formal ruling from the Attorney General, Mr. O'Leary was advised today to communicate his inquiry direct to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington. Mr. O'Leary points out that William J. Koen, at present a school committeeman, is candidate for re-election, and asks if this situation is a violation of the Hatch Act prohibiting a Federal employee from holding "any elective office."

Brookline Schools Seek to Buy Now

The Brookline School Committee recently asked the advisory committee of the Board of Selectmen to release funds against budget appropriations for next year so that certain supplies may be purchased before anticipated price increases take place.

Torpedoing of U. S. Warship Ends Fight on Ship Arming

Continued from Page 1

"indicates Hitler's defiance of our policy of clearing the seas, and it is just one more act that further complicates an already complicated situation."

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D), of Washington, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said "a few more of these incidents and the United States Navy is going to clean out the whole ocean of the submarines."

Frequently congressmen coupled the Kearny incident with the Japanese developments.

"That looks like business, doesn't it?" said Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, referring to the Kearny torpedoing. He said that an area 350 miles southwest of Iceland is usually considered outside the combat zone. "It would appear that Hitler is forcing the Japanese situation," he declared.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D), of Pennsylvania, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, demanded that America "serve notice on Japan that if it moves in any direction we will destroy its Navy."

"Let us not repeat our former mistake of speaking softly to Japan," he told the House as the second day's debate on the ship-arming bill got under way. "Germany's success in Russia has once again inspired the Japanese war party. If they move against Russia we must stop them. We must contribute what is necessary to an Allied victory in Europe and in Asia. Speed is, and always has been, the strength of military operations."

Many Congressmen took the position that incidents like the Greer and the Kearny might be expected, with the increase in the United States Navy patrol activity in the North Atlantic.

Senator George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, commented, "If we send our destroyers out hunting for submarines we can expect to have them shot at."

It was learned that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had talked with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, also gave the President full details of the Kearny torpedoing by telephone the first thing in the morning, before Mr. Roosevelt commented to the press on the situation.

It is believed that Mr. Hull discussed with the President the developing Japanese situation, in which General Tojo, a leader of the military clique, has succeeded Prince Fumimaro Konoye, following the latter's inability to win concessions from the State Department on Japan's Chinese adventure. The seriousness of the Japanese development was emphasized by President Roosevelt's calling off his customary meeting Thursday afternoon, and the substitution for it of a meeting with his so-called "war" cabinet, composed of his inner defense advisers. No statement followed the meeting.

As the final hour set aside for general debate on the ship-arming bill expired, information regarding the torpedoed destroyer continued to come from the Navy Department and comments on the situation continued to flow from members of Congress.

The Navy explained it might require considerable time to receive full details of the torpedoing, pointing out that damage might reduce her speed in which case it was judged unlikely that the Kearny would use her radio to any great extent for fear of further attack.

In Danger of Attack

Speaker Sam Rayburn commented: "This justifies the statements that many of us have been making, that the United States is in danger of attack. Certainly this is an attack on the United States since it was committed against an American warship."

Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, said: "This appears to be part of the broad effort of the Axis to put the squeeze on the United States. The Japanese Cabinet falls one day preparatory to creation of a more belligerent Government and an American ship is attacked in the Atlantic the next, perhaps for the purpose of inducing us to move more of our fleet into the Atlantic."

Representative George J. Bates (R), of Massachusetts, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, declared: "It was one of the inevitable things that was bound to happen especially in view of the President's order to the Navy to shoot on sight."

At the conclusion of general debate, the first amendment was offered by Representative Ed V. Izac (D), of California, relaxing insurance provisions for seamen aboard armed vessels and their families. Representative Sol Bloom (D), of New York, made a point of order that the amendment was not germaine and the presiding officer sustained him.

Not Major Test

Leaders of both sides of the armed ship bill argument agreed that the vote is not a major test of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The real test will come, they argued, when the President asks permission to send armed ships into zones now forbidden by the Neutrality Act. This will require repeal of Section 2 of the Act.

On Oct. 16, Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party) of New York, who previously opposed the Administration's foreign policy but swung over to full support when Germany attacked Russia, surprised the House by demanding an American expeditionary force. It was the first time such a demand had been heard on the floor.

Another feature of the day was announcement that the Navy would turn over to Great Britain two over-age recommissioned submarines under the lend-lease program, raising the total to 78 war craft thus released. The Navy is building 73 submarines and has 112 in service, 67 of which are over-age.

Increasing Oregon State Income Frees Citizens of Special Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Faced with the major increase in Federal taxes on their incomes, and with the many so-called "nuisance" taxes ordered by the recent action of Congress as a bulwark to the Nation's defense, Oregon citizens this month were gratefully noting the possibility of decreases in either the State income tax or the county taxes on real properties.

While they viewed the possibility that Oregon's Governor, Charles A. Sprague, may call a special session of the Legislature designed primarily to study reduction in State taxes, the citizens were told that the special levies, at least, that have been added to their tax bills in the past would not be made this year.

Because Oregon's income has been increased by larger receipts from both State income and excise taxes, the usual two-mill elementary school tax will be eliminated for the first six months of 1942 and for the following fiscal year, Governor Sprague announced Oct. 6. The State revenues have risen, Governor Sprague pointed out in his announcement, because of increasing collections from citizens' boom-time incomes as well as from other sources.

Increasing State income in the past year has made the special levies for ordinary State purposes, such as higher education unnecessary, the Governor said, and is even sufficient to absorb a ½-mill levy for the World War Veteran's State Aid Commission. However, this is the first time the increases have been adequate enough to eliminate the elementary school tax, he stated. The elimination represents a saving of approximately $1,950,000 a year to the citizens.

President Places the Kearny As Clearly in U. S. Defense Zone

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted today that the torpedoing of the United States destroyer Kearny southwest of Iceland was clearly in the American defense zone.

The Chief Executive declined, however, to discuss the incident in detail, telling a press conference he would leave that to the Navy Department in Washington.

Three minutes after reaching his home here this morning, Secretary Frank Knox advised him by phone of the attack on the Kearny. He appeared surprised that the press had learned of the torpedoing so soon.

But there was little evidence of alarm in his bearing over the fact that an American warship had been hit for the first time since the war in Europe began.

Mr. Roosevelt said, in response to questions, that he had no information about casualties or possible retaliation by the Kearny.

To an inquiry whether the same instructions, to hunt down the marauder, had been given as in the case of the destroyer Greer, the Chief Executive merely replied that regular Navy orders applied. Unsuccessful torpedo attacks were made on the Greer last month in the same general vicinity as the Kearny attack today.

Cautiously rebuffing all efforts of reporters to draw him out on the Kearny torpedoing by referring them back to the Navy Department, Mr. Roosevelt would not even go so far as to say whether he thought another act of piracy on the high seas had been committed.

And when a newspaperman remarked that superficially it was amazing that a destroyer could have been hit by a torpedo without being sunk—a destroyer is extremely light armored—the President intimated that his questioner ought to join the Navy and get some information.

Whether it was to be implied that some new anti-submarine protection has been designed for destroyers was not readily apparent.

The Chief Executive volunteered word that he had virtually no work to do here over the week end and would be just sitting around in case anything developed. But he did not say whether he expected something to develop that would require his precipitous return to Washington.

Bay State Boys Get Cadetships

Two Massachusetts boys have just been appointed by the United States Maritime Commission to cadet officer positions on American ships, as a result of successful passing of examinations, and other tests, and a short training course in cadet schools.

They are William H. Fuller of Lancaster, who has been named a deck cadet aboard the Beta, which is operated by the Daly Tankship Corporation, and Joseph M. Mahoney of Salem, who has been assigned as engine cadet to the Olney, operated by the Pennsylvania Shipping Company.

TAKE THE GUESS WORK OUT OF HOME WORK

There's a lot of fun in taking care of your home — if you know how. To show you, The New York Sun publishes its widely read Home Service Page every Friday. Full of helpful hints and practical information on home maintenance, this page shows the way to real enjoyment of home ownership.

The Home Service Page features instructive articles by the leading writer in the field, Roger B. Whitman ("First Aid for the Ailing House"), and home maintenance experts Hilson Munsey ("Gadgets in the Home") and Julian Starr Jr. ("Make It Yourself"). Thousands of families who take pride in their homes look forward to this page weekly as their most valuable source of news and ideas on all phases of equipping, improving and *enjoying* a home.

To get more fun out of your home and to keep up with the latest improvements in modern equipment and service, take advantage of The Sun's special trial offer today and 8 weeks of home maintenance information are yours with the Home Service Page of The Friday Sun, together with dozens of other equally worthwhile and entertaining features.

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Nassau Begins to Learn Charms of Adelaide

Stanley Toogood

One-Room School in Adelaide, the Bahamas

When the pupils feel that they would like some fruit they just step outside the door and there it is, the two trees being mangoes.

Little village of Bahamas typical of others that are scattered about the islands and bays.

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Half-hidden in the lush, flower-sprinkled greenery which blankets New Providence Island, the sleepy, seaside village of Adelaide pursues its quaint, old way of life virtually untouched by the surge of sophistication which has made its neighbor, Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, America's headline resort.

Only 13 miles separate Nassau and Adelaide, but the motor trip across the island is like a voyage into another century, for the farmers and fisherfolk of Adelaide live much as their ancestors did when the Government of the Bahamas freed the islands' slaves in August, 1838, 27 years before the War Between the States ended slavery in the United States.

Adelaide itself is a cluster of little negro cabins, straggling along a sunny road which wanders haphazardly toward the edge of the sea. Bahamaians, who like the quiet peace of Adelaide's seascape, are beginning to build trim little cottages above the beach, overlooking the fairy-book blue ocean. They spend week ends there, swimming, fishing, playing. But few visitors to the island have ever discovered the quaint charm of the village itself.

Typical of Other Villages

Adelaide is typical of the native villages which are scattered about the islands and bays of the Bahamas. Folk from less tranquil spots are turning in increasing numbers to these romantic and peaceful isles in their quest for relaxation beyond the reach of the world's travail. Many of them find what they are seeking on the boats which travel between the more remote islands, where they visit many such villages. Adelaide, however, provides a glimpse of unspoiled, native culture, within a 30-minute motor trip from Nassau, and the visitor can be back amid the 20th Century comforts of his resort hotel by night.

Since they are intelligent, independent and capable members of a democratic Colony, Adelaidians naturally resent strangers who come only to stare, but the warm-hearted negroes have a cordial welcome for the sincerely interested visitor who comes to inquire into their ways of living and who can respect their opinions and their customs.

Adelaide's foremost authority on Adelaide's customs is probably Mrs. Mary Jarvis, who was born there and is now the village school teacher, Sunday School superintendent and a central figure in many of the little town's social activities.

Mrs. Jarvis learned her A B C's in the thick-walled, thatched-roof schoolhouse where she now imparts readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic to 17 bright-eyed negro youngsters. She isn't sure how old her school building is. "I met it when I came here," she says, which, in native idiom, means that it was standing before she was born.

March of the Figures

The children learn prayers, hymns, Scripture, reading, writing and arithmetic. Mrs. Jarvis also teaches them to plait coconut straw to make the purses and mats and hats which are beginning to be fashionable in the States. But what delights the pupils most is to show a visitor how they memorize the multiplication tables. To the regular beat of Mrs. Jarvis' pointer on her table, the youngsters march in a circle about the room, their arms folded, chanting proudly "one one is one, one two is two, one three" and so on up to "twelve twelves are 144." They seldom miss.

The war has affected Adelaide only by heightening the people's realization that they are a part of a great Empire. The villagers, hearing about the big war benefits Bahamians and visiting Americans were conducting in Nassau under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, and the Duchess—who are, incidentally, deeply interested in the welfare of such villages as Adelaide—the people of the town held their own dance to raise war funds and were able to send 18 shillings, about $3.60, to help England's cause. They also gathered a truckload of scrap metal, too, to be added to the shipments which the Bahamas are sending to England to be used in the manufacture of arms.

King'll Get Ol' Hitler

In the evening, sometimes, the men folks discuss the fragments of world news which filter into the village. They are a little vague about the geopolitical issues involved in the war, but they are certain "ol' Hitler's" career is to be cut short soon by "de King's sojers."

The most popular social activity always is the village dance, to the music of a drum—probably a dried hide stretched over a nail keg—a guitar and a musical saw. Adelaidians don't have to depend upon paid, professional entertainers for their night life. They make their own music and make their own fun.

Life at Adelaide is spare and frugal when judged by some standards. But there is a kind of contentment and happiness which is too rare in many more privileged communities. Nature has been especially kind here. All year 'round the sun sends its health-giving warmth down and the fragrant breezes caress the palms. The sapphire and turquoise sea teems with fish, and the fertile, if small, patches of earth give up tropical vegetables and fruits.

Argentines Say Nazi Press Is Naziism Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—National opinion is exhorting the Castillo regime not to differentiate between the press and the Government of Nazi Germany. It is felt that this discrimination never works out satisfactorily in practice, as proved time and again in Europe, because the responsibility of a dictatorship is one and indivisible in every activity of the country it controls.

German newspapers warned that relationships with Argentina would be revised if the Buenos Aires Government did not disown the Damonte Taborda Commission which investigated anti-democratic conspiracies. Acting President Castillo in the midst of popular indignation, declared that no action would be taken, as his Government was only concerned when offensive concepts emanated from the authorities directly.

This attitude is not at all to the liking of the Argentines. The German press, acting on the orders of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, was extremely offensive. It called Argentina a "North American colony" and charged Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda with "dollar corruption." In fact, the whole democratic system of Argentina was grossly slandered.

It was difficult for national reaction to be restrained. Only the day before the newspaper assault began from Berlin, Argentine crowds stoned the German Embassy which temporarily sheltered Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, ex-Consul-General in San Francisco, en route to the Far East.

Representative newspapers such as La Prensa censured the passive attitude of the Administration—pointing out that attacks by the German press were invariably an expression of German policy. Numerous parliamentarians protested against Nazi aspersions on Argentine institutions and procedure.

The Damonte Taborda Commission—appointed by the Chamber of Deputies—has recommended the regulation of news agencies. The proposals aim to prohibit all news agencies and journalistic work which depend, "directly or indirectly, either in orientation or economy, on anti-democratic governments" or their political or commercial dependencies.

Transocean, named expressly under the proposed ban, was dealt with at length in one of the four reports issued by the commission. It was proved that, though accounts for small sums were issued, very few of the subscribing newspapers paid for the news service. All the subscribers and other subsidized publications were detailed by name. There is a compiled list of about 30, with numerous weeklies and three broadcasting stations.

Twenty investigating accountants failed to unravel the documentation of the Transocean agency in Buenos Aires. It was found, however, that between Jan. 1, 1937, and July 31, 1941, it received remittances to the value of 814,955,000 pesos (nearly $200,000) from Berlin, whereas during the same period local revenue was 26,995 pesos, or $6,000.

One of the accused newspapers was El Pampero, a violent pro-Axis newspaper, nearly all of whose reporters and correspondents have been under arrest at one time or another. A director, Armando Cascela, received a prison sentence for refusing to appear before the Damonte Taborda Commission. It was estimated to be losing at the rate of $200,000 yearly. Señora Estela Bernasconi de Santucci admitted contributing $50,000, half of which came from friends whom she did not wish to compromise, to the paper.

El Pampero won its greatest notoriety early this month when, under the signature of Gen. Benjamin Menéndez, it criticized ex-Finance Minister Federico Pinedo for "adulation of the United States." It alcied him a "traitor and lackey." Minister of War Juan N. Tonazzi gave General Menéndez 24 hours to declare whether he wrote or authorized this criticism. The next announcement was that the General had been confined to barracks for two months.

Travel

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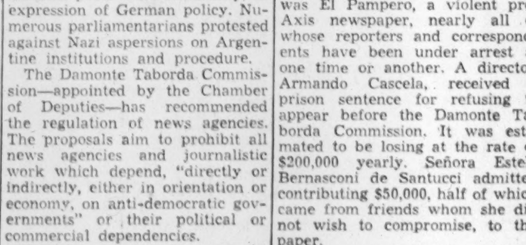

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Good-by, Rabbit World

WELL, THE DAY HAS COME to say good-by to Rabbit World. It is October and we are taking sail for the city.

"Taking sail" is a more accurate phrase than you might think; for, although there is no actual canvas involved, there is a ship and with it the salty trappings that go to make up departure from off an island. But, as we stand on deck now with the ship slewing slowly out from the harbor, it is Rabbit World that I remember. Besides, Rabbit World has an old friend living down in Texas and so it is only right that now, when we are going away, we send her final word of how we left the place.

Rabbit World, if you recall, is that wild pair of acres beyond the bottom of our garden where, between one stride and the next, you step into another world. It is purely a matter of scrambling under the fence and straightening up carefully, so as to avoid being snagged by rusted ends of wire.

* * *

The hand of man has fallen lightly here. It has done no more than throw up a fence that is half wire, half snake. The hand of man has mowed the lawn and pruned the fruit trees, clipped the edges and set up lawn sprinklers on the urban side of the fence; but, on the rabbits' side, it has not chosen to do anything at all. That is only one more of the charms of the place: you come away with no guilty feeling about having to pull the weeds on the first free day. If they flourish here, then they do so as part of the scenery; and fireweed roots, that would have been plucked sternly out on the other side of the frontier, are left free to draw a million bees after the honey. Rabbit World pretends to no method other than its own.

This morning, when I went down for the last time, tall shafts of sunlight were lancing the leaves and dappling the wet grass, and the night mist was still on the ground. It was very early, for later on in the morning there would be no time to walk under the trees and listen for squirrels. There was no wind, not so much as the flutter of a leaf, as I walked through the orchard, half expecting to see Janus, the robin, hop from some high bough and keep me company on the way down.

* * *

Janus, as you will know if you have kept abreast of Rabbit World in the past, is a bird of idleness and charm who makes his living mainly by his excellent appearance and his habit of expecting only the best from man. In summer, he will arrive each morning, light on the rim of the bird-bath and cheep testily to have it refilled. When there is enough water to suit him, he will take a bath amid a tremendous scuffling of tail feathers and strut coolly on the lawn until pleasure calls him elsewhere. Whatever calls Janus, it will not be work and this habit of princely idleness he carries on even into the nesting-season. While his industrious mate darts back and forth with supplies, I have yet to see Janus raising a wing to assist. He merely lends his presence to life and, to do him justice, he makes a good thing out of it; but I am a little anxious about what may happen to him if the house is still empty when the first frost comes. He may at last have to face sordid necessity for lack of our crumbs.

But this morning the only birds were hidden in the high tops of the evergreens, where they kept up a shrill sweet calling. There was a heavy dew, sure sign of fall; and, while it merely shone on the clipped lawn, on the other side of the fence it clung to the long grass and glittered in the spiders' webs. The spiders' webs are always beautiful in Rabbit World, but on an early morning in October they glitter with a peculiarly delicate brilliance. They bridge leaves and grass, their fine strands shining with wet pearl drops; yet never so much as a spider do you see. They are a secret little folk who must do their knitting by moonlight.

* * *

But now the light was coming up swiftly behind the cedars, thrusting off the mist and turning the greens and autumn tints into the strong colors of sunlight. The air was growing warmer and it had the old mysterious magic of early fall, just tinged with a faint burning smell and the dampness of yellowing bracken; not too acrid, only enough delicately to edge the wind. The vine maples were growing pink and the oak leaves yellow and the arbutus was carrying a heavy growth of winter berries. A red-hatted woodpecker was hammering at a cedar bole, driving his bill into the soft wood with the precision of a machine. Watching those swift small blows, I thought what tremendous muscles he must have to keep it up so long.

I waited for the rabbits, but they did not come. Perhaps they had picked up the human scent, or they were too busy with their own affairs. I stood close by the thicket, but none appeared. It was time to go now—there was so much to do up at the house; but I thought that, whoever lived in it afterwards and whatever became of Rabbit World at their hands, I should always remember that early October morning with the sun full up and the green silence broken only by squirrels and woodpecker and the calling of thrushes in the high trees. The secret about this place, I knew then, was the secret of all unbroken land, an ageless bond belonging to time itself rather than merely to man. Whatever became of these few rough acres at other hands, their inner meaning would remain inviolate for us, one with all such earth that man or woman has ever loved.

* * *

I turned, tramped through the long wet grass and eased under the broken wire of the fence. Then I paused and looked back. There, poised on the high rock, sat a rabbit, his shining fur caught by the sun, nose quivering, ears taut. For a moment, he stayed there, listening; then, with a flash of heels, he leapt off into the thicket and was gone. But he had appeared at the last and made the story complete: from now on, it would go back to being all his world, the world which he shared with the flying squirrels, the finches, the robins, the humming-birds and the wild canaries.

The years we had shared with him had been good years and, now that they were over, there was no sense of an ending but only of another beginning. The old door was closing, but already another stood ajar.

As I stand out here on deck in the sunlight, with the shoreline swinging away, I realize, as all travelers do, that there is no going back but only another stage in a voyage of discovery that can never come to an end.

IRENE BAIRD

The Pup

Hit's jest puyore dog, I reckon,
That pup,
But look how the little-uns love it!
Hit's all they've got for a play-pretty,
bless 'em, bless 'em—
And it was give to 'em!
Why wouldn't I scant myself a mite to
find the milk for it
When the little-uns love it so?

DORA READ GOODALE

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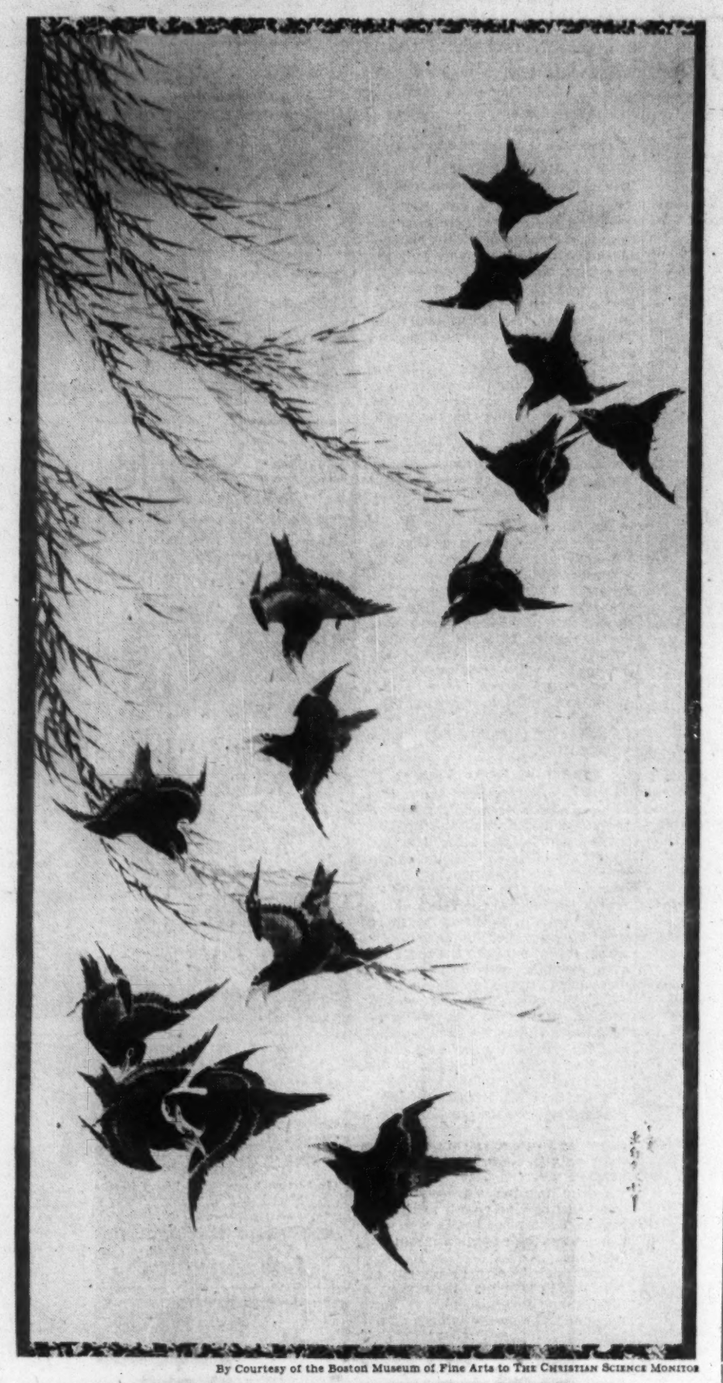

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WILLOW AND CROSSBEAKS": *A Wood-Block Print by Hokusai (?)*

INTEREST IN and love of nature in its countless manifestations is a universal feature of the arts. The Ukiyoe artists of Japan not only made a specialty of portraying in the realistic manner satisfactory to them the people and their daily customs, but they also cut from the wood-block numerous pictures of bird-life and plant-forms.

One of the most interesting personalities and prolific artisans of the colored woodblock was Hokusai (1760-1849). From the point of view of Japanese culture, he was plebeian, but his tremendous versatility endeared him to his contemporaries. In the early eighteen hundreds he exhibited great interest in nature through making his famed "Views of Fuji," and his series of "Waterfalls" and "Bridges." He went farther, lavishing his skill and enthusiasm upon prints of birds and flowers. Among birds portrayed by the skillful hand of Hokusai are the pheasant, the crossbill, the bluebird, the falcon, and the mandarin duck. This print, "Willow and Crossbeaks," is attributed to Hokusai.

D. A.

Gardening With Gabriel

SO WHEN ARTHUR HAD GONE, I pottered out into the garden and talked to Gabriel the gardener. Whether this was his Christian name or his surname I never knew nor inquired. . . . He is over eighty years old, long, lean and upright with a pepper and salt beard. . . . Now that the weather has turned so hot he has come out to look after the garden again, busying himself with small jobs and getting "his young man," a youth of about sixty, to do the heavier work. He disapproves of any change being made in the garden—which, like all proper gardeners, he considers his own—without his consent, but he allows me the produce and is open to suggestions about flower-beds. Just lately a small corner of his garden was cut off, in order to give a plot of ground to an adjoining house belonging to the estate, which was being restored and rendered habitable. Gabriel had not been consulted about this and resented it. We went to look at the repairs and rebuilding, and he poured scorn on them.

"Call that a house?" he asked. "I wouldn't live in such a house if I was paid for it. Where's the stairs going? . . . and then taking away a piece of me garden to make a backyard for it! The workmen come trampling about all over me strawberry-bed."

"But they're putting up a paling—" I began.

"Paling? And cut all the sun off me greenhouse."

"Not a bit. A paling there can't cut the sun off. The sun shines over the top of it."

"Well, perhaps it does, if you come to look at it," he conceded. . . . "That oak-tree of yours is making wood wonderful. It'll be getting root-bound in its pot. Better plant it out. . . ."

The oak-tree requires a note. Four years ago on a November afternoon I was standing very still and gazing up into an oak-tree by Playden church, because I thought I had seen a great spotted wood-pecker fly into it. I didn't know that the bird had ever been seen before round Rye, and as I stealthily adjusted my field glass an acorn fell from the tree, and after hitting me on the face, dropped *into my hand* I clutched it and took it home. There could be no doubt that it was meant for me in some occult and special sense, and I wrapped it up in a bit of wet moss and laid it in Gabriel's greenhouse. I told him what I meant to do with it, and it took his fancy. When it sprouted we planted it in a flower-pot. It shot up, but crookedly, and Gabriel tied the infant stem to a stick and made it grow straight. Buds broke out on the side of the stem, but we rubbed these off, and now this four-year-old tree, eighteen inches high, has a good thick woody trunk, and a crown of leaf-bearing twigs at the top. It is a standard oak, like a standard rose. It is to be kept dwarfed in stature: all twigs growing upwards are drastically cut back, also those that extend too far horizontally. In the course of years it may become a forest tree, thick-trunked and eighteen inches high. We turned it out of the flower-pot and planted it in a bed under the garden-room.—From "Final Edition," by E. F. Benson. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

It Is Still "The" Place

WE ARE taking the children out every day to picnics in old haunts where Viola and I used to picnic when we were girls. Yesterday we went to a sweet valley where very few people ever go. It is a long walk, miles from anywhere, and not easy to find. Gentle hills, richly wooded with fine old oaks and beeches, slope down to the river. They are the best woods I know for primroses. There is a flat floor between the hills, about a quarter of a mile wide, partly reed and osier beds, partly very green grass, where the river winds and curves among the willows and bulrushes. You see kingfishers there. The water is a bright blue-green, since it springs from limestone hills, and in places there are patches of red weed which give it a rainbow look. It is very clear. I have seen no water that colour except the Sorgues, running down from Vaucluse to the Rhône; that river is the same bright colour.

The stream is quite shallow, not more than four feet deep anywhere, and it runs swiftly, almost level with the grassy meadow. The current is so strong that nobody could swim against it. The proper way to bathe there is to go up as far as you can, to where the reed beds begin, and swim or float downstream. In some places it goes down a little slope and you get washed over the red weeds with a long "swish" which we call shooting the rapids. I like best to go down floating on my back, just letting the current take me all the way, watching the kingfishers, and the tapestried foliage on the hillside, and the quiet sky, which always seems to be very low over the valley.

When you get down to the lower reed beds you come out and run over the soft warm grass back to the beginning again. Viola and I used to spend whole days doing this over and over again. I have often thought of it on hot days in London and wondered if it seemed so perfect because we were young then, and if now it would be just a place, like any other. But it is still *the* place.—From "Where Stands a Winged Sentry," by MARGARET KENNEDY. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Faithful Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE ENJOYS a beautifully kept garden. Many individuals also enjoy tilling modest plots to produce, through their own efforts, an array of flowers or vegetables. Paul admonished the Philippians (2:12, 13): "Work out your own salvation. . . . For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." As the good gardener cares for his plants, so must each one guard his thoughts. Inspired by the apostle's words, one may rejoice in opportunities to put inspiration into action in working out his own problems.

There was once a young woman who had taken great care to plant and water her garden. But despite her work, it was far from being as tidy and attractive as her neighbor's garden. Upon inquiring how this could be remedied, she was told: "You might try pulling out the weeds. But if you want a perfect garden, you must keep pulling." As soon as she acted upon her neighbor's recommendation, her garden was transformed.

As she weeded the garden, she recalled a statement by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), where she says, "Error found out is two-thirds destroyed, and the last third pierces itself, for the remainder only stimulates and gives scope to higher demonstration." Through the study and application of Christian Science she had learned that false thinking concerning God and man could be uprooted from her consciousness as easily as weeds after rain, and the blessings of happiness and health would be experienced as she applied its teachings in everyday life.

When Christian Science found her she possessed those things that are believed to make one happy—home, friends, devoted family, education, and employment; still, unhappiness, fear, and disease made her miserable. These errors argued constantly that there was no joy in life. When she learned in this Science that God is ever-present Love, to dwell in the consciousness of Love became her joy. Learning that man is ever one with divine Love, she recognized her true selfhood as spiritual, happy, free, and healthy. Thus began the tidying of her mental garden, and step by step, as the weeds of false thinking were removed, and the hard soil of self-will was replaced with the soil of willing obedience, happiness, a quality which reflects ever-present divine Love, took root in her consciousness. Health became a part of her experience, because she sought it in God, divine Mind, not in matter. She was learning how to be a successful gardener!

Jesus understood mental gardening and used his knowledge of God to help men understand the Father's ever-present power to heal and save. Referring to the fair speaking and false traditions of the scribes and Pharisees, Jesus said (Matthew 15:13), "Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." Christian Science, based on the Master's teachings, shows that his words are of practical value in everyday life. It teaches the nothingness of evil and proves, through healing sickness and sin, that God, good, is All, the only creator, who has made man in His likeness, even as the first chapter of Genesis records. This does not mean that the student of Christian Science ignores the belief in evil, but rather that he is able to rid himself and others of the seemingly powerful effects of this belief by his understanding that God is All, and that evil is unreal, "the plant" which our "heavenly Father hath not planted." Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 472): "Error is unreal because untrue. It is that which seemeth to be and is not."

Thus the discordant characteristics which appear to be part of an individual may be uprooted and destroyed, and his true sonship and likeness to his Father, divine Love, be made manifest. We should note that the Master said "rooted up." Evil needs to be "rooted up," not just cut off. When it is completely removed from one's consciousness, the Godlike qualities which the Father has planted, infinite in scope, excellent in nature, having the power and the characteristics of divine intelligence, will be manifested.

The goal of perfectness is shown in Christian Science to be a present possibility through the understanding of God as the only cause and creator and of man as His image and likeness. Consecrated spiritual effort in this direction is a joyous and profitable task.

Deep Woods: Autumn

The orioles follow
The wren and swallow;
The phoebes go
Before the snow
On a course they know.

The bear in his den,
The raccoon, too,
Prepare to sleep
The winter through
In the narrow glen
Where the red fox trails
The caribou.

The winds awaken.
The elm, the yew,
Their boughs bereft,
Their nests forsaken,
Are bleak and shaken.

The leaves are brittle
On the ground.
The forests muse,
The lakes are bound.
Nothing is left
Of song or sound.

GUSTAV DAVIDSON

The First Day of Vintage

THE FALL DAYS had shortened and the sky was still dark next morning when the windows of the parsonage shone yellow with lamplight. The whole household was astir making ready for the arrival of the grape laborers. Soon they would come pouring in from the cantons around the Lake of Neuchâtel and the picking and crushing of the grapes would begin. Even Louis was not ahead of Aunt Lisette in the kitchen this morning.

The clear edges of the mountains and the keenness of the frosty air gave promise of perfect grape weather. The women shooed the boys out of the great kitchen. Cooking on a large scale had begun, and Louis knew that already the cellar was well filled with bread and cakes and fresh cheeses and cold meats. He tested them while he waited for breakfast, and then ate with no dulled appetite the rolls and honey and chocolate. "It is no wonder that you grow fast," his Aunt Lisette told him, but she poured him a special glass of rich milk.

With the gold bright dawn the dimmed lamps were put out and the first pickers came singing up the road from Berne. The boys heard them while they were still specks on the road and ran to meet them. "Has Carl, has Alex, has Max, has Emmy, has Anna yet come?" The road rang with their shouts. "Are we the first? Tell Mary to meet us in the lower vineyard." . . .

Soon the fragrance of the grapes hung sweet in the air. Soon great baskets of heavy fruit, purple, white, amber, ready for anyone, filled shady corners. Soon pitchers of fresh grape juice cooled the thirsty laborers. Soon voices called greetings from vineyard to vineyard. *Vendanges* had swung into its rhythm. It swung to the rhythm of song and of laughter and of steady hands moving from vine to basket; to the gaiety of spirit which underlies the French-Swiss temperament. Grape picking was no more work than marching to the music of a stirring band.

Yet at the end of the long day everyone, even Louis, was ready to stop. For the last hour the savory odors from the kitchen and from the long board tables outside had won them away from the fragrance of the grapes. The parson always fed his guests well. When the horn yodeled down the long vineyard arches, there was sudden silence, and then the rush and scramble which mean that men are hungry.

Rose Agassiz would allow none of the women pickers to help. They were hungry and tired, too. Her two young daughters, Cecile and Olympe, sweet in their fresh clothes and with neatly braided hair, undisturbed by all the confusion, stood ready to serve the long tables. Girls from the village ran back and forth at their word. In the kitchen their mother directed her helpers with quiet competence, and Aunt Lisette commanded the great oven. Out in the yard the parson stood at his end of a long table with his two sons who had worked all day on either side of him while he offered grace over the bowed heads. . . .

The great platters were well emptied, the sky was darkening, the air tingled without chilling bodies warmed by good food and drink, when the real singing began. One by one, first a rich deep baritone, then the high soprano of a woman's voice, answered to the calls of the crowd who joined zestfully with a chorus which seemed to rise to the black mountain peaks. The young treble of the boy, Auguste, ended the song-fest with its clear yodel. . . .

The frost in the air hurried them all into the big barn hung with dim lanterns, and sweet with new hay. The floor was brushed clean and from a great hayrick the musicians tuned up their strings. A startled cow lowed softly and stumbled to her feet, and under the floor a pig snorted. But soon no one could hear them through the shuffle of feet and the laughter. Even the lanterns swayed. Only the strong could have danced thus at the end of a day in the vineyards. . . .

But the floors of the barn and sheds were for sleeping now instead of dancing, and the haylofts turned into soft beds. Lanterns burned out, a horse snuffled comfortably at the quiet, the cow sank back again on her knees into her straw, the rhythm of the first day of *vendanges* had swung into silence.—From "Runner of the Mountain Tops: The Life of Louis Agassiz," by MABEL L. ROBINSON. (New York: Random House.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Then—And Now ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

On Jan. 9, 1917 Germany took the decision to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. Secret preparations were made by the High Command. On Jan. 31 it was announced to the United States that the pledges given after the Sussex ultimatum would no longer be observed. The word came just at the moment when President Wilson was pushing the question of negotiated peace, of "peace without victory" to the front. Without the German decision such a peace might have been secured, and history might have been different. But, the Germans, then as always, showed themselves incapable of visualizing the effect of their actions on other nations.

President Wilson immediately gave Count von Bernstorff his passports. "From that time henceforward," wrote the German Ambassador, "he regarded the Imperial Government as morally condemned."

"If Wilson wants war," wrote the Kaiser, "let him make it, and let him have it."

Wilson Sought Same Authority

On Feb. 26 Mr. Wilson went before Congress asking for the same authority which President Roosevelt seeks now, permission to arm merchant ships. And so, a quarter of a century ago the same debate began that occupies Congress today and Germany is once more the center of it.

The real fight was in the Senate. The House in 1917 as in 1941 promptly complied with the President's request. The Zimmerman note had just been published revealing a secret German proposal to enlist Mexico and Japan against the United States. The House passed the bill, 403 to 13.

Legislative speed was vital because on March 4 the "short session" of Congress (no longer in existence) came to an end. Senator Stone of Missouri introduced the bill in the Senate Feb. 27, where it was held back a day by a political maneuver of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin (father of the present isolationist). On March 1 it went to committee and was immediately reported back. It became the unfinished business Friday, March 2. It was obvious that only a handful of Senators opposed it. These Senators, however, embarked on a filibuster.

The debate continued Friday and the Senate sleepily recessed at 40 minutes after midnight Saturday morning, to resume again at 10 a. m. On the afternoon of Saturday, Senator Hitchcock, who had the bill in charge, asked unanimous consent that beginning at 9 that evening all speeches be limited to 15 minutes.

All-Night Session

The President Pro Tempore—Is there objection?

Mr. Cummins—I object.

Mr. Hitchcock—I ask unanimous consent that beginning at 10 o'clock all speeches be limited to 15 minutes.

The President Pro Tempore—Is there objection?

Mr. Cummins—I object to that, also.

Mr. Hitchcock—I ask unanimous consent that beginning at midnight all speeches be limited to 15 minutes.

The President Pro Tempore—Is their objection?

Mr. Norris—I object.

Mr. Hitchcock repeated his proposal, substituting 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock. He was unsuccessful.

The session continued all night. No device existed for cutting short speeches, though later, because of this incident, a cumbrous method was adopted. At half past three Sunday morning Joe Robinson of Arkansas presented a memorial signed by the great bulk of the Senate showing they would have voted for the bill if given the opportunity. At the stroke of noon the Vice-President sounded his gavel and pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die. The bill had failed. Mr. Wilson denounced the little group of "willful men."

Charges Against Press—Then and Now

It is interesting to recall today that during the debate, isolationist Senator Works attacked the "effort of the press to corrupt the public mind" against Germany. The word "Propaganda" was hardly invented then, but his comments are singularly like those charges heard in today's investigation of the motion picture industry. Also, about the same time William Jennings Bryan urged a vote of the whole people on the war proposition before war should be declared, a proposal frequently heard in these days. Actually the Senate filibuster accomplished little. Five unarmed merchant vessels were sunk in March, a revolution overthrew the autocratic Czar in Russia, President Wilson discovered a statute of 1797 authorizing him to act on ships without the bill and on April he signed the final declaration of war. So much for 1917.

Today the Senate isolationist group has just met and announced they would not filibuster against the ship arming bill. The day of this type of filibuster is passing. The "short session," with its automatic time limit and temptation to filibuster has been ended, and a mild form of closure has been adopted in the Senate. Furthermore, Senators more fully realize perhaps today that a filibuster is a negation of the democratic process by thwarting the majority will, and resorting in effect to totalitarian tactics.

But are filibusters really over? Perhaps they exist today, under a different name and a more subtle procedure. For example there are agricultural and other members of the House Banking Committee who today bitterly oppose the Administration's proposed price control bill, aimed at inflation. From President Roosevelt down, Administration officials have begged and pleaded for prompt Congressional action on this or some kindred bill to save the Nation from the whirlpool of inflation. But what is the Committee record? The bill came before Chairman Steagall's Committee Aug. 4. That is two and a half months ago. It has been there, ever since. The Committee has not yet even decided when to end its hearings. This is not a filibuster in the old, sharp sense. But it is a creeping filibuster, and it comes at a particularly dangerous time to the Nation.

The Country Speaks: Parent

Home-School Citadels ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Comprising one of democracy's most important armies, the 2,000,000 Americans who make up the nation's Parent-Teacher Associations are launching their annual counter-offensive against want, ignorance, and unhappiness—those fifth columnists in the Nation's homes, which are the citadel of democracy itself.

Just what this volunteer army will accomplish during the new school year is suggested by the heart-warming achievements in the past year by a crack division: California's Tenth District, embracing the Los Angeles school system of some 400,000 pupils.

As one of the most compact working groups of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the 32,725 members here concentrated their $200,000 budget on emergency child welfare. They provided lunches each month for nearly 10,000 underprivileged boys and girls. During the year they gave to 1,020 children a total of 2,279 new garments, 755 new pairs of shoes, and 289 yards of new material.

To encourage morale and independence, the District asks each child to pay something toward the lunch, even if it is only a penny. So efficient is the neutrition program that an elementary-school lunch, costing the District but 11 cents, is composed of baked tuna with peas, lettuce-carrot-and-raisin salad, bread pudding, and milk.

In many cases this meal has been found to be the child's only food during the day, so the District has set up an Emergency Shelf, from which canned goods can be taken to help out at home. Despite the advance in public relief and the upswing in employment, the food problem is still critical in many families, thus spurring the charity workers to even greater service, now.

Another leading phase of child welfare is the service of 23 health centers, at which 213,496 major and minor treatments were provided free.

Some 263 pupils were assisted with $3,420 in scholarships to finish high school.

The immediate objective of the P.-T. A. is to provide each needy child with enough food, clothing, and care to attend school regularly. The long-range objective is to raise the standards of home life by promotion of adult education. Instruction in 222 classes included Bible study, child psychology, sex character education, homemaking, consumer education, programs for pre-school play, health, radio listening, and school legislation. In many of these, regularly certificated teachers, as P.-T. A. members, gave professional lectures and counsel.

Although practically all the workers are volunteers, the local program has become so extensive that formal "schools of instruction" are held now each fall.

These are attended by heads of the 22 branch councils and 294 individual P.-T. A. units, who are told in detail the various phases of the year's program, from juvenile protection to Americanization of parents.

The Public Welfare Department sponsored study programs for 263 local units, touching on such subjects as defense taxes, flag etiquette, and citizenship instruction. State legislation was explained to 192 units; 199 units endeavored to improve the parent's selection of motion pictures for children; and neighborhood recreation studies were made by 108 units. All 294 associations studied such phases of safety as home, street and school safety practices.

Poster contests were held for parents and children. Drama was stimulated, with 406 plays given, 111 of them original. Character education was reported by 269 units. Interest in home reading was encouraged by 260 units through distribution of reading lists, book reviews, talks at meetings, and exhibits of model shelves for books.

All these activities are expected to be increased this coming year, both locally and nationally, according to the local president, Mrs. Ruth C. Strong. Of all the things for which her District is grateful, she points to the presence on membership rolls of 15,086 men as real, working members.

To Change the Subject:

'M-Day' for Hurricane ..... *By Wanda MacDowell*

Like a country preparing to withstand a siege by an invading army, Miami and its environs set about making ready to meet the recent approaching winds of 100-mile-per-hour velocity when a hurricane's approach from the Bahamas was announced. The speedy efficiency and co-operation that immediately went into action at the first sign of an emergency, prevented much suffering, saved property and was a lively proof of the desirability of preparedness.

Back in 1926 a severe hurricane swept over Miami and the event was made known around the world. People still ask travelers from here about it. The city was unprepared for the storm and great was the loss therefrom. But never again is it likely Miami will be caught unprepared. Now the city knows what to do to defend itself from the invading tropical disturbances and, like a well trained army, the citizens respond to the call to be ready.

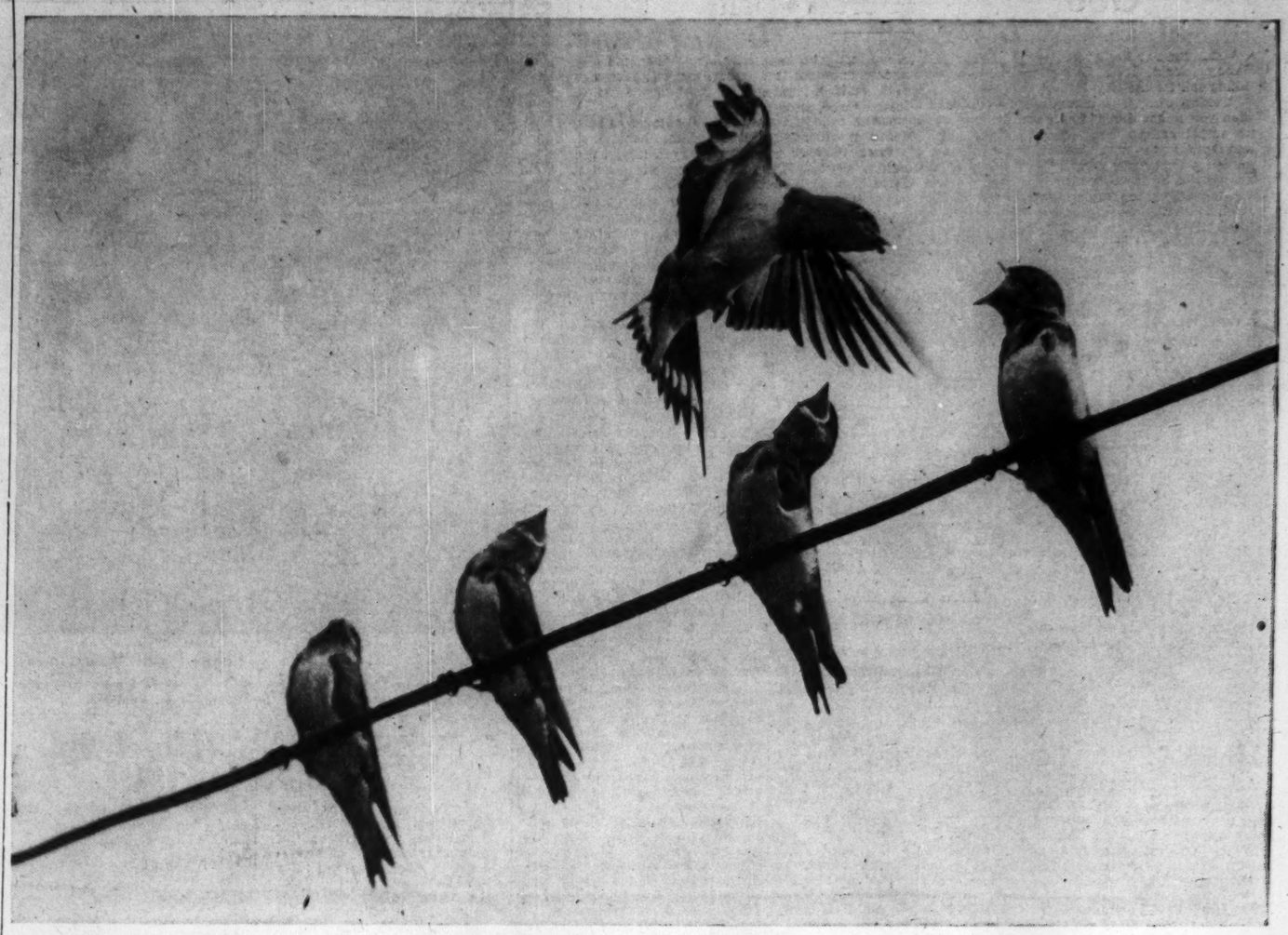
The Government Meteorological Bureau has developed a superb system of tracing tropical storms. Sunday morning it first announced that a hurricane of "small area but great intensity" was headed toward Nassau and the lower Florida east coast. Radio stations in Miami began radiocasting weather information every hour, accompanying each announcement with advice to residents about what to do in event the storm should strike here.

Definite instructions were given about what to do with the shrubbery in the front yard; people were warned not to leave anything around the outside of the house that could blow away and injure anybody or anything. Awnings, swings, chairs, etc. must be taken inside. Advice was given to fill all available containers with water in case the water supply was cut off; to have flashlights and candles ready, hammers, nails and boards in the house for quick repair of possible broken windows. And always were they warned not to be deceived by the lull that occurs in the middle of a hurricane when the center passes over and venture out, thinking the storm was over. The lack of this knowledge and the disaster it caused in 1926 was frequently cited.

Then came the co-operative responses, all given over the air. A list of places where needed supplies and emergency rations could be obtained was announced. Milk would be cached there that afternoon. Advice to mothers, children and invalids was given. Municipal agencies and private organizations speedily organized for an emergency, offering every possible aid at their command. The American Legion, the Red Cross, civic organizations and women's clubs with incredible haste, set up headquarters in every locality to help in on way or another.

By early afternoon it was learned that all hotels in the Miami area were filled to capacity, many persons preferring to be in large buildings during a storm than in single houses. Great was the demand for downtown rooms. Then the Board of Education announced that all schools would be open all night for persons in outlying districts who wished to come into town, or for anybody who felt safer in a big building. Office buildings, it was announced, would be open and people could sleep in them if they would bring their own blankets. Churches, clubs, apartment houses with vacant apartments, people with large homes and extra guest rooms, began one by one to announce that anyone one who wished might come to them for the duration of the emergency. Radio stations would be on the air all night. Hospitality and kindliness reigned throughout the city.

With the day advancing came the reckoning. Damage was practically nothing in comparison with the toll taken in 1926, when nobody was prepared and people would not heed the warnings of the few who saw the danger, but danced merrily on thinking "it can't happen here."



Prize Amateur Snapshots of 1941

These photographs are selected from the winners in the Newspaper National Snapshot Contest, announced this week. Above: by H. R. Towse of Rockville Center, N. Y.; center left: by Russell Spingola, Oakland, Calif.; center right: by J. G. Heitshu of Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; below: by S. Wardle, Penhold, Alberta, Canada.

'Rio Rita' in Revival—New Films at Met—Week-End Radio Prospects

Musical Is Presented At Opera House

"Rio Rita" as it was revived last evening at the Boston Opera House of course is not so spectacular as when it was first produced by Ziegfeld in 1927, but it is still serviceable. It has been freshly costumed. The settings indicate sufficiently well one of those indefinite Mexican border towns that are more easily located on the stage than on the map. Nancy McCord and Alexander Gray, who have been seen before in Boston in similar revivals, head a singing company who make much of such familiar music as the title song and the rousing chorus of Texan Rangers.

The music wears better than the jokes. Humor in the theater seems to be a perishable commodity that is hard to carry over from one season to another. Efforts to introduce timely topical references, usual in such revivals, rarely seem quite successful. But the audience last evening found amusement in the low comedy of Jack Good and Jack Sheehan, and in the eccentric dancing of Melissa Mason.

It is the singing that provides the most substantial part of the entertainment: Miss McCord was in good voice and handsomely costumed as Rio Rita, the sweetheart of Captain Jim of the Rangers, who had crossed the border on the trail of the bandit Kinkajou. Mr. Gray, for his part, was a stalwart Captain Jim who had a way with a song as well as a record for getting his man. Harry Tierney and Joe McCarthy who are responsible for the score did a workmanlike job which bears repetition.

In the supporting cast, Doris Patston has a prominent part in a marital tangle which provides one of the secondary threads of Guy Bolton's and Fred Thompson's plot. Aristedes Carlos de Leon is a towering General Enrique Joselito Estaban, impressive to behold. Angus Hopkins is a Mexican bad man. The company is a large one, with a chorus waiting and ready in the wings to join in song and dance at a moment's notice.

E. F. M.

'Rio Rita'

At the Boston Opera House—Musical play in three acts by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson, in a revival presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Score by Harry Tierney and Joe McCarthy. Production staged by Edward J. Scanlon. The cast includes the following:

Padrone	Joseph Martel
A Reporter	Frank Maxwell
Roberto Ferguson	Larry Randolph
Carmen	Elaine Lambert
Ed Lovett	Jack Sheehan
Davalos	Angus Hopkins
General Enrique Joselito Estaban	Aristedes Carlos deLeon
Lolita	Shelley Winter
Margarita	Marice Christie
Babe	Melissa Mason
Rio Rita	Nancy McCord
Chick Bean	Jack Good
Dolly	Doris Patston
Jim	Alexander Gray
Sergeant McGinn of the Texas Rangers	Watson A. Thomson, Jr.
Sergeant Wilkins of the Texas Rangers	Harry Boersma
Rosina	Ruthanna Boris
Captain Gonzales	William Lennoy
Katie Bean	Hope Emerson

Smeterlin Program

The Chopin program which Jan Smeterlin will present in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, follows: Barcarolle, Op. 60; Nocturne, E flat major; Grande valse brillante, E flat major; Mazurka, B flat minor; Scherzo, Op. 31; Preludes, Op. 28. Nos. 4 and 5; Sonata, B flat minor; Nocturne, D flat major; Valse, C sharp minor; four Etudes; Ballade, Op. 47.

Oscar Levant now joins Paramount as a contract player, his first assignment to be a leading role in "You Go Your Way," adapted from the novel by Katherine Brush.

Irene Dunne, Montgomery Co-Starred

A Gregory La Cava comedy drama, "Unfinished Business," which stars Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery, heads the new bill at the Metropolitan.

The film possesses comedy and at least potential character value and dramatic interest. Sometimes its possibilities are realized as, for instance, in the comic interpolation by Walter Catlett as an antic Broadway Croesus. On the serious side, there are authentic emotional performances by Irene Dunne as an Ohio innocent abroad who comes to New York for a career, and by Robert Montgomery as the man she marries.

Eugene Thackrey's screen play concerns a girl who marries without telling her husband of her past. The situation is complicated by the fact that Nancy Duncan's husband, Tommy, is the younger brother of Steve Duncan, the man who seduced her. She marries Tommy on the rebound.

Tommy falls in love with her after their elopement, then learns about the incident with Steve, to whom he has always felt inferior. Tommy and Nancy separate—Nancy to resume her career as a singer and bear Tommy's son; Tommy to join the army. Their reconciliation is so half-hearted that one suspects even Mr. LaCava of having his doubts about it.

There is no justification for the over-emphasis on drinking in the course of the story, except perhaps as an explanation of why its characters get into so much trouble. "Unfinished Business" falters through a series of unexplained situations and leaves them less clarified than it found them.

The acting is worthy a better script. Miss Dunne plays with characteristic freshness and an exploring kind of perception the country girl with romantic notions about the big city. Miscast as a Lothario, Mr. Foster plays the caddish elder brother with a good-natured doggedness which, though agreeable enough, does nothing to illuminate the role.

Esther Dale gives some authority to the penthouse atmosphere as a blunt aunt. But the honesty for which the story was aiming is caught by Eugene Pallette in a sensible performance as a sensible butler whose opinions are candid and whose shoes squeak.

The companion feature is "The Smiling Ghost," a combination of mystery melodrama and comedy, with a cast that includes Wayne Morris, Brenda Marshall, and Alexis Smith.

Alfredo Valente

Scene From "Labyrinth"

The Salvador Dali ballet, which will be presented for the first time in Boston in the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Opera House, Nov. 3-8.

Next Week's Program At Symphony Concerts

For next week's pair of Boston Symphony concerts, Dr. Koussevitzky has chosen this program: Vivaldi's orchestral concerto, "Spring," from "The Four Seasons"; the suite from the Falla ballet, "El Amor Brujo," and the Schubert Symphony in C major, No. 7.

'Hotel Splendide' Coming

A new musical comedy, "Hotel Splendide," based on the short stories by Ludwig Bemelmans which have appeared in The New Yorker, will have a Boston tryout of two weeks beginning Dec. 22, at an unspecified theater. Richard Rodgers, the composer, will be associated with Dwight Deere Wiman as producer. Donald Ogden Stewart has adopted the book, and Mr. Rodgers and Lorenz Hart will supply the songs. The hero of the stories was a bus boy who became a waiter, but in the musical comedy he will be a bell boy. Burgess Meredith is said to have been approached to take the role.

'Junior Miss' in Again

Latest word from New York is that "Junior Miss" will come to Boston after all. Originally announced for the Wilbur on Nov. 3, later on Nov. 10, the piece was then reported to have been diverted elsewhere for its tryout. Now information is that it will be seen first in Wilmington, on Oct. 31, then in Washington and Boston, a week each, prior to the New York opening which has been advanced to Nov. 18. That seems to restore the Nov. 10 date for Boston, and the theater presumably will remain the Wilbur. This is another adaptation from The New Yorker, the source this time being the stories of Sally Benson.

Sixth Week for 'Arsenic'

"Arsenic and Old Lace" is now announced for a sixth week at the Plymouth, ending Nov. 8. The management warns, however, that "it will not be possible to keep this laugh leader here indefinitely," since there are other Guild subscription cities which must be visited on schedule.

English Film at Exeter

"George Takes the Air," an English film with George Formby heading the cast, will have its first New England showings at the Exeter beginning Sunday and continuing through Wednesday.

French Films at Harvard

The tenth season of French films at Harvard started yesterday under the direction of Mrs. E. K. Rand, with "Sarajevo" as the first picture to be shown. Performances will continue through this evening at the Institute of Geographical Exploration.

Comedy as Comedians See It

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

War makes comedy broader, especially in the motion picture. During the last war the most popular pictures were the slapstick, pie-throwing comedies; and at the moment Abbott and Costello are heading the list of money-making comedians.

"There are only two types of comedy anyway," says Lou Costello. "There's the topical, such as Jack Benny and Bob Hope do, and there's the old-fashioned corny comedy from the 'burley' houses—and that's us."

"Most people on the burlesque circuits haven't learned," says Bud Abbott, "that the old jokes are funnier when they're cleaned up. We clean 'em up, and they get laughs. I guess that's the answer."

* * *

Abbott and Costello are celebrating their eleventh year as partners. About the beginning of the year a little picture, made on a shoestring, was released by Universal with the two unfamiliar comics in leading roles—an unheard-of thing. The picture was called "Buck Privates." The advertising budget was even smaller in proportion than the budget on the picture had been, but the word got around that the picture was funny.

The comics had been used in one other picture before this, in a small routine—a picture called "One Night in the Tropics," which starred Allan Jones, Nancy Kelly, and Robert Cummings. It was a poor picture, but the reviewers had noticed Abbott and Costello, and they received excellent notices.

The pair were brought together first in Brooklyn in 1930 by a vaudeville and burlesque circuit producer named Jack Grant. Before that, Costello had been a stunt man in the movies, and Abbott had been a comedian. When the reshuffling took place, Costello became the comedian, and Abbott played the "straight" man.

Kate Smith hired them for her radio program in January, 1938, and the first thing the boys did was to send for Grant, who was then working on a Canadian circuit of theaters. Grant is with them yet, and does the writing of all their program stuff for the movies—that is, whatever is written. They merely jot down "money changing routine," "lemon routine," or "baseball," "mustard," "telegram," "traffic cop," "borrow money," "magician," or "365 days in year" routines, in the scripts, when they want to indicate the material to be used in a particular picture or a particular sequence. The boys then work it out on the set without lines. They know most of these routines pretty well.

* * *

"How many routines have you?" Abbott was once asked.

"I don't know—maybe 20,000," Abbott said.

"Twenty thousand, Abbott!" Lou exclaimed. "We've got more than 28,000!"

"We've got as many as there are in the Joe Miller joke book," Jack Grant said.

"That's what I mean," said Costello.

However, they do work the old gags over before they use them, and almost all comedians will plead guilty to that.

Abbott and Costello are regularly employed on long-term contracts at Universal, but have been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for one picture a year, and will appear first for that studio in "Rio Rita." They have also joined the Charlie McCarthy show on the air. Universal will bring out two more pictures with them soon. One, "Keep 'Em Flying," an air corps picture, continues their adventures in the army and navy. The other is a Western called "Ride 'Em Cowboy," now completed.

Norma Farber

To be heard in song recital at Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 20.

Price Control To Be Forum Topic Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leon Henderson, Director of Price Administration, is to be heard tonight with Theodore Granik, radio forum director, in a discussion of "Price Control," first of two weekly talks. He will give a picture of what the Government is doing to prevent inflation. WAAB will be the local outlet at 10:15 p. m.

Fred Allen will become the second comedian to make a return appearance on "Information Please," tonight, NBC-Red-WNAC at 8:30 p. m.

Scheduled also for this evening are screen stars Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis; "Pick and Pat," radio minstrels with Kate Smith; and Sylvia Sidney and Raymond Massey doing "Wuthering Heights."

Saturday

Harry Flannery, CBS correspondent just returned from Berlin, is to be on "People's Platform" on the problem of building American morale; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Alexander Woollcott from London, Ted Husing from a Pan American Clipper, and CBS talent including Kate Smith, Orson Welles, Bob Burns, Ed Gardner, Howard Barlow, André Kostelanetz and orchestra to participate in the program bringing Columbia's new key station transmitter, WABC, on the air; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Joan Moore and Harold, new two-piano team, to play Triggs' own "Samba," from his "West Indian Rapture" Suite, also first movement of Mozart's Sonata in D major for Two Pianos (K. 448), Chopin's Rondo in C, and Arensky's Waltz, for first NBC recital; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Harold Morris' Suite for Chamber Orchestra to receive its first air performance by Howard Barlow and orchestra in second concert of "Columbia's American Festival"; also three movements from Turina's "Coins de Seville" Suite; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Jascha Heifetz to play Russian program of Tchaikovsky's "Melodie," Arensky's "Valse," Prokofieff's March, Glazounov's "Meditation" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Bumblebee," in "America Preferred" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Earl Wild, NBC staff pianist, to be soloist in Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2, in C Minor, Op. 18, in "Frank Black Presents" concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Madge Evans of the stage and screen to star, after absence in dramatic work, in romantic story, "Everybody Comes to Washington"; CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Sunday

Paul Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Dr. W. H. Martin, dean of agriculture at Rutgers, to discuss food's role in defense; "Country Journal"; CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee to head second "Freedom's People" program, devoted to the cause of the Negro, with program consisting of story of Matthew Henson, Peary's assistant, Count Basie and his orchestra, and Tuskegee Choir; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Dr. Robert Wissler, dean of curators of the American Museum of Natural History, to tell story of American Indians from tepee in museum, in "This Is the Life"; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

"Spirit of '41" to describe the defenses of New York harbor; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"Economics of Blitzkrieg" is to analyze German financial and economic techniques, in "Round Table"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Herbert Hoover to speak on "Can Europe's Children Be Saved?"; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Representative Jennings Randolph, West Virginia, and Lieut Commander Harold E. Hartney to take affirmative, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana, and Representative Richard P. Gale, Minnesota, to take negative side, in American Forum debate on "Shall We Have a Separate Air Force?"; MBS-WAAB, 8

Tribute to the English, entitled "The Cockney Spirit," to bring defense workers from England, scenes from "The Wookey" in New York; MBS-WAAB, 3.

Metropolitan Auditions to resume with Lila Flynn, dramatic soprano, of Shawnee, Okla., and Mario Berini, tenor, of Los Angeles, as first contenders; Wilfred Pelletier conducting; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Budapest Quartet to play first and second movements from Beethoven Trio in C minor, Op. 9, No. 3, and his Quartet in E flat major, Op. 127, in Library of Congress Musicale; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Tonia Gregor, youthful European pianist, to make air debut playing the Mendelssohn Concerto in G minor, with Music Hall string orchestra; Anne Roselle, soprano, to sing "Romanza" from Catalini's "La Wally" and Dvořák's "Cloudy Heights of Tatra"; also Adagietto from Mahler's Fifth Symphony, Delius' "Air and Dance" and first movement of Schubert's Quintet in C major, Op. 163, by orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Leopold Stokowski to conduct Franck's Symphony, Morton Gould's "Guaracho" from his "Latin American Symphonietta," and Moussorgsky's suite, "Pictures at an Exhibition," for his second and final concert with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lansing Hatfield, only American male singer added to the Metropolitan Opera cast this season, to sing Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" and Moore's "Hark! The Vesper Hymn Is Stealing," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, to play the final movement, Rondo allegro, from Beethoven's Fifth, or "Emperor," Concerto, Chopin's Nocturne in E flat major, the "Minute" Waltz in D flat major, Liszt's "Liebestraum," and Weber's "Perpetuum Mobile," in Sunday Evening Hour; José Iturbi conducts program of Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," Interlude and Dance from Falla's "La Vida Breve," Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" and Sibelius' "Finlandia"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor to make one of their infrequent joint appearances in "Nothing Sacred," in Screen Guild program; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to repeat last season story, "Let the Hurricane Roar," by request; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson to uncover the mystery of "The Case of the Left-Handed Sailor"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Monday

"Monday Merry-Go-Round" to feature Bea Wain and Phil Duey as popular soloists, Evelyn MacGregor as classical soloist, with Vietor Arden and his orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Edward Arnold to play the role of Daniel Webster and Walter Huston that of the Devil in a "Cavalcade" adaptation, "All That Money Can Buy," from Benét's "The Devil and Daniel Webster"; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Dennis King to play leading role in story, "Fleet Street," about London's "newspaper row," for "Sky Over Britain"; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Tyrone Power and Annabella to play leads in air version of "Blood and Sand"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Nicholas Kouloukis, flutist, to be soloist in Teleman's Concerto for flute and string orchestra, in CBS's "Stars of the Orchestra" concert; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Norman Cordon, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan, to sing Moret's "Chloe" and "Ole Man River," Abbie Mitchell, negro soprano, to sing "Deep River," in "For America We Sing"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Russell Bennett to introduce his new operetta, "My Old Kentucky Home," based on the Foster song, with cast of "Porgy and Bess"; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

George MacLean

Serge Jaroff

Conductor of the Don Cossack Chorus, appearing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason, and Jack Goode. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields; and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, with Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
"King John," by Shakespeare, presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2, 5:30, 9. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:36, 3:35, 5:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 3:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"Give Us This Night," Gladys Swarthout. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 1:00, 3:55, 6:35, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Unfinished Business, Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery, 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "The Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 11:05 a. m. 2:20, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:30, 5:28, 8:30. "Quiz Kids," 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

B. K. O.-Boston—
"Burma Convoy," with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:15. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8, 10:35.

South Station Theater—
"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France," "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York." "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Tour of Radio City," "Florida Yacht Race," "Newton, Mass—Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 1:45, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Norway in Revolt," "Dunham Dancers," "Patty Berg," "Canadian Rockies." 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Blonde from Singapore," Leif Erikson and Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. "The Man They Couldn't Hang," Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Peter Ibbetson." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche. 12:50 a. m., 12:09, 3:20, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "For Beauty's Sake," 2 and 8.
Regent: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn Karen Verne. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 Evenings. 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. 3:15, 9:15.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Lady from Louisiana." 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo." 2 and 8.
University: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker. 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 12:45, 4:34, 8:06.
Codman Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:05, 9:05. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 1:45 and 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:11, 9:12. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:39, 7:40.
Park: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Adventure in Washington." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:10, 9:28. "Dressed to Kill." 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park—"San Antonio Rose." Robert Paige. "Sheriff of Tombstone," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:40 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne, Betty Field. 2:30; 8:15. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Argentina Nights," with the Ritz Brothers. "Pastor Hall." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." 1:40, 5:35, 9:17. "Blondie in Society." 3:36, 8.
Mystic: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 8:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford.
Maplewood: "Lady From Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 3:22, 8:32. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver and Ned Sparks. 2:15, 7, 10:04.
Orpheum: "Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt and M. Reynolds. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Rineside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:10, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:35, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 5. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:17, 9:32.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:30. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:50, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3, 9. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK — Colonial: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:35, 9:35. "Parson of Panamint," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Claude Rains. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee and Emma Dunn. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.
Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:06, 8:08. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige and Eve Arden. 3:53, 10:13. "March of Time." 3:25, 10:05.
Revere: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:44, 9:44. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige and Eve Arden. 2:27, 8:27. "March of Time." 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Turnabout," Carole Landis and Adolphe Menjou. "Sins of Children," Erie Linden and Cecilia Parker.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.
Central: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Invisible Ghost," "King of the Zombies," John Archer. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tight Shoes," John Howard and Binnie Barnes. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and Maureen O'Hara. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SKEFFIELD—Wakefield: "Misbehaving Husbands," Harry Langdon and Betty Blythe. 2:07, 7:52. "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Shepard of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Horror Island," Leo Carrillo and Dick Foran. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time's "Thumbs Up, Texas!" 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh. "Hats Off," John Payne. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:20, 9:04. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 6:46, 9:59.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
BETTE DAVIS in The LITTLE FOXES with HERBERT MARSHALL
Co-Feature
"Unexpected Uncle"
ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Eleanor Powell • Ann Sothern • Robert Young
"LADY BE GOOD"
Plus: "The Lone Wolf Takes a Chance"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Irene Dunne ★ Robert Montgomery
"UNFINISHED BUSINESS"
Plus "The Smiling Ghost"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • Tonight, 8:30
Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER, MARY JANE WALSH, EDITH MEISER, VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS

MAJESTIC • OPENS MON. EVE., OCT. 20
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS NOW ON SALE
The Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. present
The MIKADO
Evgs. $2.20-1.65-1.10-85c-55c; Wed. Mat. $1.10-85c-55c; Sat. Mat. $1.65-1.10-55c (Tax Incl.)

SHUBERT LAST 3 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.70; SAT. MAT. 1.10-2.75

WILBUR • Tonight, 8:30; Mat. Tom'w
JOHN C. WILSON presents
CLIFTON WEBB · PEGGY WOOD · LEONORA CORBETT · MILDRED NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by
NOEL COWARD
Evgs. 50c-$2.75; Mats. Wed.-Sat. 50c-$2.20

OPERA HOUSE • Tonight, 8:30
Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
ZIEGFELD'S GAY MUSICAL
RIO RITA
Evgs., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; Wed. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

BOSTON (LECTURES)

MONDAY OCT. 20 8:30 P. M.
WILLIAM L. SHIRER
speaking on
"INSIDE GERMANY"
SYMPHONY HALL
Seats 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

BOSTON

TODAY & TOM'W 'TIL 5:30
208 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square
Aaron Richmond's
CELEBRITY SERIES TICKETS
GREAT SAVINGS
8 Brilliant Events
Kreisler—Thorborg—Rachmaninoff
Melchior—Marian Anderson—Serkin
Rubinstein—Traubel

PUBLIC SALE TOM'W 9 A. M.
204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.
MAIL ORDERS NOW
Send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Aaron Richmond, Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.

BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Carlo
Mon. Thru Sat. Eves. NOV. 3-8
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Evgs.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30.
Wed. Mat. $2.20 to 55c. Sat. Mat. $2.75 to 55c
Send self-addressed stamped envelope for illustrated booklet-repertoire to Aaron Richmond, 204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 17, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Battle of Morale in Army Is Up To Women, Says Oveta Hobby

Mrs. Hobby's Job Is Interpreting the Army to Women Relatives of the Men Now in Training

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A soft feminine drawl now mingles with the brusque, clipped tones of high-ranking officers at the War Department.

It belongs to a smartly-groomed young newspaper woman, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, chief of the newly-established Women's Interests Section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations.

Mrs. Hobby's job was created especially for her, after War Department officials had been convinced that they ought to put aside tradition, which classed the military establishment as exclusively a man's world, and hire a woman to interpret the Army to mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the 1,600,000 men now in training.

Does your son kick about the food he has to eat at camp? Are you wondering whether he ever gets to church? Do you want to know whether he's going to get enough warm clothes this winter? Is there anything at all you don't like or don't understand about the Army?

Mrs. Hobby is the person for you to write to.

Mobilizing All Communications

In her office in the Munitions Building, a temporary structure of World War vintage still standing down by the Lincoln Memorial, Mrs. Hobby is mobilizing all types of communication facilities, radio, press, and magazines, to tell women that they have a major role in the great battle of morale. And they can't win unless they have facts to fight with.

"If mothers haven't morale, then their sons haven't," Mrs. Hobby has decided.

Rule No. 1 laid down by Mrs. Hobby for mothers, wives, and sweethearts who would aid national defense is: "Stop talking about the hard lot of enlisted men." Such remarks, she puts in the category of "rumors propagated by the Axis governments and their agents."

"We know that the United States Army is the best-fed army in the world, that the health of the Army is the highest in the history of this country, that every possible provision for the welfare of our soldiers is being made as quickly as is humanly possible in the fast-expanding defense program," she says.

The Way to Help

"Some of the men are homesick and bored, no doubt," she adds, "but they know, as we do, that a country is not prepared to defend itself without sacrifices and heartaches on the part of its defenders."

Women's attitude toward the Army, in Mrs. Hobby's estimation, should be one of gratitude and appreciation for the "magnificent job it has done in a year's time.

"Let's," she says, "give them credit for a fine understanding, and challenge them to a finer accomplishment.

"Let's stop that 'Oh, you poor boy' talk. That young man does not deserve our patronage, but our homage. He is making a noble sacrifice; but one that he owes his country. Tell him of our pride in him, the Nation's pride in him. Let's keep our handkerchiefs in our purses. Let's ask him home to lunch or dinner to meet our sons and daughters.

Transition Difficult

"There is no question that the transition from civilian to army life is difficult. Most men don't make it overnight. Many don't make it in four or five months. The public has no right to expect them to. The Army knew they wouldn't, but civilians evidently thought they would."

One side of Army life that seems to worry mothers considerably, according to Mrs. Hobby's mail, is discipline. Somehow many of them get the impression that discipline necessarily involves heavy punishment. "Whereas you and I know that discipline is necessary to any fellowship. A soldier who's learned discipline makes a better civilian."

Knows What It Means

Mrs. Hobby can appreciate the feelings of families separated by selective service, since she, too, has a family back home in Houston, Texas, whom she gets to see only infrequently these busy days. Her husband is former Governor William Pettus Hobby. She has two children, William, Jr., now at school at Tucson, Arizona, and Jessica, who is in Houston with her grandmother. Washington, with its long working hours and crowded living conditions, was no place for her children, Mrs. Hobby decided. "It's better for me to miss them, than to have them here and unhappy," she says.

In Texas Mrs. Hobby was a civic leader, with a variety of interests. She was once president of the Texas League of Women Voters and wrote a book of simplified parliamentary law, "Mr. Chairman," which is used as a reference work for Texas schools. Her first job after she had graduated from Baylor College and was studying law at the University of Texas was parliamentarian of the State House of Representatives.

Well Known as Editor

In Houston, Mrs. Hobby spent much time working with the Houston Post, of which her husband is publisher, and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones is a large stockholder. She started in doing research that led to a new streamlined format for the Post. For several years she was book editor, later she wrote editorials, and more recently, as executive vice-president, has concerned herself with budgets and the running end of the paper.

She became well-known in the national journalistic field by her regular attendance at the annual meeting of the Society of Newspaper Editors. She was one of three woman editors in the association's membership, and is a director in the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

New Attitude Important

To her office here, Mrs. Hobby invited women leaders from all over the country to come this week and hear the highest-ranking Army men, including Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, talk about the Army. Not in terms of guns and strategy. Those are largely military secrets. But in terms of what women can do to make strong defenders out of their Nation's Army.

Generally in the past, the Army has had few dealings with women. The military has been considered a man's world. The new attitude toward women and the services they have to give is looked upon as an important phase of the new type of warfare that makes every man, woman and child a potential defender. Mrs. Hobby will work partly through women's organizations, partly through the individual woman by means of newspapers and radio. She has found, for instance that there are 260 women radio news commentators in the United States today, and thousands of women's editors dispensing news and information in a way that will interest women. She means to work through these. When she has time and invitations, she will make speeches to large women's groups.

Appreciate Personalized News

"Women, more than men, are accustomed to thinking in terms of individuals," she says. "Thinking and planning for their husbands and their children has trained them to appreciate personalized news as against abstractions. Women read the same news that men read, but they want a local application—or shall we say the human side of the news."

American women may never have to fight or even do the physical tasks that British, Russian, and Chinese women have undertaken, but they already have a job assigned them by the Army—to overcome gossip with facts. General in the battle is Mrs. Hobby.

International; Wide World; Staff Photographer

It is as much up to mothers, wives, and sweethearts as it is to the men who are in uniform to build and maintain a fine morale in the Army, says Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, chief of the newly-established Women's Interests Section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations. "Let's stop that 'Oh, you poor boy' talk," urges Mrs. Hobby (circle above). "That young man does not deserve our patronage, but our homage. He is making a noble sacrifice; but one that he owes his country. Tell him of our pride in him, the Nation's pride in him. Let's keep our handkerchiefs in our purses." But if you have any questions about life in the Army, Mrs. Hobby is the one to write to.

For an Evening Full of Vivacity, Volubility And Variety, Give a V-Victory Party

By Catherine C. Leach
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

V-consciousness runs from frivolity to frocks nowadays and this means that a V-Victory party is the newest thing. If you are a candid camera fan, snapshot a friend's hand held in the now familiar V-gesture, enlarge your snapshot, and on it inscribe the in-V-itations as rhymed below.

V is for Victory, valiantly won.
V's for vacations, soon over and done.
V's for these verses which call to you
"Come!"
V is for villa—you know I mean
"home."
V is the voice which we hope will say,
"Yes."
V stands for Victory-party—no less!

Please come to my V-Party with a V in some form in your costume—prizes!

V's will be everywhere — on sleeves, neckties, hairbands, bracelets, belts. For a prize there are any number of V-emblems which can be found in the neighborhood stores. Or, you can choose an object beginning with a V, as a veil for a girl, and a vizor for a man.

If you use flowers for decoration, make them form V's, of course. Fasten the stems to close-mouthed vases with strips of gummed tape caught to the inside of the container above the waterline. Arrange mints and candies on flat bonbon dishes in the shape of V's. Do the same with the tallies—on trays—when you distribute them.

Let the tallies for your first bit of diversion be homemade, gay affairs. On correspondence cards paste tricolor ribbon in a V. On the back print twenty questions, numbered at the left (from 1-20), leaving blank space at the right for answers. The object of the contest is to answer all questions with words beginning with a V. Little tally pencils dangle from the cards for this use. Here are sample questions and one list of answers.

1. A general	Von Hindenberg
2. A flower	Verbena
3. A musician	Van Beethoven
4. A country	Venezuela
5. A fabric	Velveteen
6. A book (title with a V)	"Vanity Fair"
7. A river	Volga
8. A first name	Vivian
9. A color	Vermilion
10. A god or goddess	Vulcan
11. A King or Queen	Victor Emmanuel
12. A battle	Verdun
13. An animal	Viper
14. A president	Van Buren
15. An entertainer (radio, stage, etc.)	Vanderecook
16. An artist	Van Gogh
17. A city	Venice
18. A writer	Van Loon
19. A mountain	Vesuvius
20. A star (astronomical-not histrionic!)	Vega

All correct answers receive one point. If someone has an answer which is different from that of all the others, then he wins three points. Example: everyone has "varmint" for the answer to animal except one exclusive soul who has "viper." The latter adds a bonus of two points. Prizes? A V-decorated vanity case for a girl and a V-striped tie for a man.

After these mental gymnastics, let your guests enjoy a good old-fashioned Virginia reel, "trodden" on the wide porch, if you have one. Lights on the porch may be turned into victory-torches by using shields of cardboard painted red, white, and blue in wide bands, and with a V cut to let the light shine through.

Now for another V-game. Pass out to your guests double visiting cards upon which you have crayoned three broad dots and a broad black dash—the Morse code letter-V. Inside you have written a more or less unusual word beginning with a V—say, vendetta, virtuoso, vicar, velum, violoncello, vixen, vegetarian, ventriloquist, varnish, vermecelli, vigilanti. The double cards are sealed with plain seals and guests are told not to break them. Each guest must write upon the back of his card a casual question, and then pass the card to another guest. Let them break the seals at this point, and look at the words inside. Each one must now write four to six lines of verse, answering the question and using the word found inside his card. As the questions and V-words are often quite unrelated, much ingenuity will be required in writing the verses.

Here is an example. The question is: "Why do flies walk on the ceiling?" The word is "vanilla." Your jaunty versifier might write:

A chef, who left out of his filling
Vanilla, created ill feeling;
Café guests in a fume
Tossed his cake through the room—
And that's why flies walk on the ceiling.

It's all very frivolous and non-Miltonic! Give "Verses" for the prize, of course—some gay ones by David McCord, perhaps, who has a V in the middle if not the first of his name.

And e-Vent-ually — victuals! If you can badger a local librarian or school principal into lending the statue of Winged Victory for your table, why, you will want to smother the base with low red, white, and blue flowers. But, failing this, you can make a tri-color bouquet which has lighted red, white, and blue V's made from the tapers specially designed to be thrust into bouquets. These lighted V's can be made by placing two tapers of the same color at an angle in flower holders and melting the wax at the end of each taper to keep it firmly slanted.

Your "victuals" should all have a V-touch. Sandwiches can be topped with V's of pimiento, colored cream cheese, and green peppers. Little cup cakes can be decorated with V's of frosting or angelica or tiny candies.

And, we think that if your guests don't leave claiming that it has been an evening of vivacity, volubility, and variety, they will have failed to increase their V-vocabulary!

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Be Good Citizens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Emporia, Kansas

I have always had the idea that Harold Ickes, had he lived a hundred years ago, would have been appointed court jester. However, his ideas for aiding defense make me see how terribly unjust my thoughts have been about Harold.

He advocates saving on the use of electricity and eliminating Sunday pleasure driving. These two ideas might torture some people, but they sound like quail on toast to me.

* * *

I used to spend half my time every evening running from room to room turning out lights. As there are three other members of my family and all of them are good power company bosters, I had a hopeless task. The most I could ever knock off a month's bill was 26 cents, and I was so completely exhausted from my efforts to make this reduction that I ceased trying.

My other pet peeve is Sunday driving. I have always envied the bad boys of the old New England days who could spend their Sundays peaceably sitting with their hands in some nice well-grooved wooden stocks. I sit with my hands glued to the steering wheel and with my eyes glaring at the pavement. I have tried every known device to try and evade these Sunday torture trips, but none of them has been of any avail. Every nice Sunday morning the little woman announces cheerily that since it is going to be such a glorious day, why don't we slip up the road a couple of hundred miles and surprise Aunt Hannah, or some other contented old soul who probably doesn't like our kind of surprise any more than I like Sunday driving.

* * *

I see where I'm going to shine on this defense stuff. I've got what it takes to be a leader at this sort of thing. I don't mind sacrificing a little material pleasure any time, when it will really mean so much to our country! **Bill**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Try substituting honey for one-half the sugar used in making hard sauce. Use honey also for sweetening in your frozen desserts.

Honey and orange sauce for ice cream tastes very good. Use 1 cup of honey, 1¼ cups of finely chopped or grated orange peel, ½ cup of orange juice, and ⅛ teaspoon of salt. Let this mixture stand over hot water about 30 minutes to blend the flavors. Do not cook.

The following are delicious sandwich fillings made with honey:

Equal parts of honey and butter creamed together, with or without nuts or grated orange peel.

Honey with chopped dried fruits, with or without nuts.

Honey with either cream or cottage cheese.

Honey with peanut or almond butter.

Six Fascinating Fields For Women

(5) Fashion Illustration—A Profession for the Artist Who Can Glorify the New American Styles

By Marcy Babbitt
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reproduced in the pages of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar, in women's magazines, in newspapers and catalogs, the act of the fashion illustrator acts as a beautiful and persuasive influence upon the women of the nation to buy advertised merchandise. The crazy tilt of this year's delightful hats, the elegant details at sleeve and throat, the new hipline—all these are the work of the fashion designers. But it is the illustrators' job to glorify them, to picture them in advertisements so engagingly that women will be drawn to the stores, season after season, to view the exciting new fashions.

Fashion is one of the big businesses in America, and the young artist who enlists to work as fashion illustrator should remember that fundamentally she is working for and with business. Her art and her timing must be keyed to keep the fashion merchandise moving swiftly from factory and store into the home.

Distinguished in the Field

In order to be able to give the young artist practical and inspired facts as they exist in this field today, I interviewed distinguished persons engaged in this profession: Miss R. S. Grafstrom, illustrator for Vogue, Bonwit Teller, John Wanamaker; Miss A. M. Desha, brilliant Yugoslavian illustrator, modern painter and costume designer; Florence Levy, Supervisor of Art Education Council, who has made a life study of the educational needs of the young artist; Mr. Harry Rodman, Art Director for Lord & Taylor, New York department store; and Frances L. Lee of Walter Lowen's art employment agency, who knows the requirements of art services, advertising agencies, and department stores. Much of their valuable advice is included here.

To learn to draw well, to interpret beautifully and dramatically the quality of the dress or the hat or the shoe as a living vibrant thing, is the primary need of the illustrator. And following close on the heels of this demand is the necessity of knowing how to draw so practically that the illustration meets the requirements of reproduction. The experienced illustrator knows enough about printing, engraving, and photography processes to understand how to combine line and wash so that they reproduce effectively. As a leading point in his advice to beginners, Mr. Rodman of Lord & Taylor stresses the importance of acquiring this knowledge.

Pay Attention to Technique

If you are just starting on your career as a fashion illustrator, pay more attention in the early stages to technique and craftsmanship than to originality, for what may appear to the beginner as originality, is frequently an erroneous attempt to depart from the practical. For the artist to be able to judge her work honestly, and to discipline herself to the commercial requirements is a great blessing.

Study brings out hidden talents. The leading illustrators I interviewed told me that they spend many hours each week drawing from life, studying the new in art, striving constantly to achieve a more perfect style and technique. The artist must demonstrate continual progress. It is the demand of all art.

The field has established its own chart of progress, and it compensates the artist accordingly. Pattern houses may be a first step, where the beginner will be assigned to draw parts of a dress—perhaps a sleeve, a collar, a back, or a skirt. Next in line may come direct mail houses, fashion studios, advertising departments of dress manufacturers. Then appear department stores, newspapers, and finally magazines.

The young illustrator should expect to spend at least six months, after completing her course, acquiring her practical training. Going from studio to studio, day after day, if need be, you will acquire the knowledge necessary to make your work saleable, to find an outlet for your talent, to adjust your thinking from the academic to the business world.

Present a Portfolio

Since an artist is judged by her work, present a portfolio that will act favorably in your behalf. The beginner generally shows too many color drawings, whereas the greatest demand in the field is for illustrations in black and white line and wash drawings. If you will include illustrations of accessories, you broaden your field of activity. For example, a studio may have an accessory account but not a dress account. A knowledge of layout extends your field; this is particularly true when you are applying for a department store job in a small or medium-sized town.

Do not show too many drawings. Select your best specimens. The "best" usually are those in black and white which you have been able to draw with the greatest facility and speed. The lament of art studios and art directors is that young artists are not capable of speed and volume. The average studio demands that an artist turn out eight saleable drawings a day, five days a week.

To demonstrate style and speed it is an excellent idea to rehandle, in your own style, a newspaper illustration, indicating the time you took to do the job.

Will Be Valuable Later

In the exclusive department stores, a bright apprentice will come in contact with the best in illustrating, the finest in clothes design. She will have an opportunity to acquire a fashion sense, to learn how models are posed. All these things will be valuable later on in her career. But the chances of working on actual illustrations for newspapers and magazines are, for many years to come, slight. The beginner who wants to get into the swing of illustrating immediately might do better to apply to a fashion studio handling a low-priced dress or accessory account.

Whatever the work you are doing, whether it is illustrating bargain basement or mail order merchandise, don't be ashamed of it. Don't feel that you are stepping down in your ideals. The field demands a glorification no matter in what line of fashion you work. In its own right the technique of illustrating the lower priced dress with chic and distinction is as much an art as illustrating the fabulously priced gown.

Be Prompt and Reliable

Many of the leading illustrators prefer to work on a free-lance basis, but it is usually advisable for the beginner to have full-time employment where she will have constant opportunity to develop her technique. The most successful free-lance illustrators are those who have been able to establish themselves on a businesslike basis, disciplining themselves to maintain regular business hours, to be prompt, reliable, co-operative.

Many art schools offer excellent courses in fashion illustration and the selection of a school is very much a matter of individual inclination. The school where the student feels most in sympathy with her surroundings and where the teachers are actively engaged in commercial fashion illustration themselves, usually provides the best training.

Small Towns Offer Opportunities

Opportunities for the fashion illustrator are by no means concentrated in large cities. The young fashion illustrator in a small or medium-sized town may find that she is the only one, or one of a small group, who can supply the illustrating talent needed in the business community of her own home town.

While a healthy humility toward the job at hand is desirable, timidity should be eliminated from the artist's manner. Real talent and the desire to work will gain an entrance for the young fashion illustrator.

Fifth of Six Friday articles.

WHY experiment when you are sure of Burnett's, the pure Vanilla that invariably puts delicious flavor into cakes, desserts, frosting and candy?

Burnett's pure VANILLA

Resists Moisture
KEEPS FOODS FRESHER!
CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER
Ask for it by Name
AT YOUR GROCER'S

If you are operating a summer camp, tea room or guest house, you should have a copy of
ALICE BRADLEY'S "COOKING FOR PROFIT"
$2.50 postpaid from
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
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New Cream Deodorant *safely* Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
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Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39¢ a jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Stadium Game Will Need Thrills to Equal Past History—B. C. Favored Over Jaspers

Dartmouth Favored in 48th Affair With Harvard Teams

Probable Lineup at Stadium

Time of game 2 p. m.

HARVARD		DARTMOUTH
MacKinney (187), l.e.		r.e. Crowley (183)
Miller (250), l.t.		r.t. Capt. Pearson (198)
Peabody (185), l.g.		rg. Anderson (194)
Page (167), c.		c. Crego (192)
Pfister (197), r.g.		l.g. Stowell (192)
Gardiner (202), r.t.		l.t. Camp (212)
Forte (162), r.e.		l.e. Gerber (180)
Heiden (180), q.b.		q.b. Krol (185)
Lee (177), l.h.b., Capt.		r.h.b. Kast (175)
O'Donnell (155), r.h.b.		l.h.b. Wolfe (185)
McNicol (177), f.b.		f.b. Wierman (170)

THE OFFICIALS

Referee: J. L. Duffy of Boston College
Umpire: J. E. Coogan of New Haven
Linesman: A. B. Maginnes of Lehigh
Field Judge: R. J. Barbuti of Syracuse

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over a period of 47 football meetings there are several historical highlights, and the 48th contest between the Dartmouths and the Harvards, at the Stadium, tomorrow, will have to produce plenty to equal many of the drama-thrilled affairs of the past. In the earlier days the thrills were almost all enjoyable to Harvard, for the record to date states that Harvard has won 29, tied three and lost only 15 to the Big Green. What the record does not state is that Harvard last beat Dartmouth in 1932, 10-7.

Since 1932 the Big Green has enjoyed most of the thrills, winning all but the 1933 affair, which ended in a 7-all tie. In succession the invaders from the Hills of Hanover have come down here to win by scores of 10-0, 14-6, 26-7, 20-2, 13-7, 16-0, and, last year, 7-6. There is no object in disguising the fact that Dick Harlow, Harvard's grid coach since 1933, is wistfully hoping for a turn of the tide soon—if not tomorrow.

Still Rankles

The recent history beginning with 1934 when Harlow took the reins at Harvard was a personal triumph for Earl Blaik, present Army coach. Blaik took over the Big Green that year and beat Harlow seven successive times. Now Blaik is back with the Army football forces and the personal angle of the Dartmouth-Harvard football fortunes is gone. Harlow has his chance to halt Blaik later when the Army team comes here. But the impersonal angle of the Big Green successive triumphs continues to rankle both Harlow and the Harvards.

Even a cursory glance at the records of the present 1941 teams gives Harlow and Harvard little choice to win this ball game tomorrow under any other terms than an upset. While the first-stringers are in the game, Harvard and Dartmouth will be well matched on the forward wall. But when you mention backfields, the names of the Dartmouths roar against a whisper from Harvard.

Harken Back to 1931

Great backs go 'way back for Harvard. For some unexplainable reason there has been a dearth of good backs in the Crimson jersey, and one admittedly must harken back to 1931 for a name that comes readily to thought—Barry Wood. On the other hand, it is not difficult to recall Bob MacLeod, Bill Hutchinson, John Handrahan and other Dartmouths too numerous to mention.

Tomorrow there is an open opportunity for future backfield greats. And reports emanating from New Hampshire indicate that the Big Green is loaded with prospects who expect, or at least definitely plan, to run all over the Stadium turf. On the Crimson side there are the regular backs, steady if not All-America, and some untried youngsters, Doug Pirnie, Walter Wilson and Wayne Johnson, who might surprise.

Harvard's starting line will see MacKinney and Forte at the ends, Miller and Gardiner at the tackles, Peabody and Pfister at the guards, Page at center, with Heiden, Lee, O'Donnell and McNicol in the backfield. Most likely substitutions will be Johnson, Wilson, Pirnie and Greeley Summers in the backfield, with Dick Row, Grunig, Barnes, Morgan, Anderson and Ayres available in the line.

Outweigh Crimson

The Big Green starting line outweighs that of Harvard, although big Vern Miller adds poundage to the Crimson all in one person with his 250 or more pounds. The Dartmouth backs also outweigh those of Harvard, as well as better the Crimson on average speed.

With MacKinney doing the kicking for Harvard, the home forces have an able defense weapon. The big southern end is a left-footed booter, and last week he kept the Cornell eleven pretty well away with his towering punts. If the Crimson down-the-field tacklers improve this week, his punts will be even more effective.

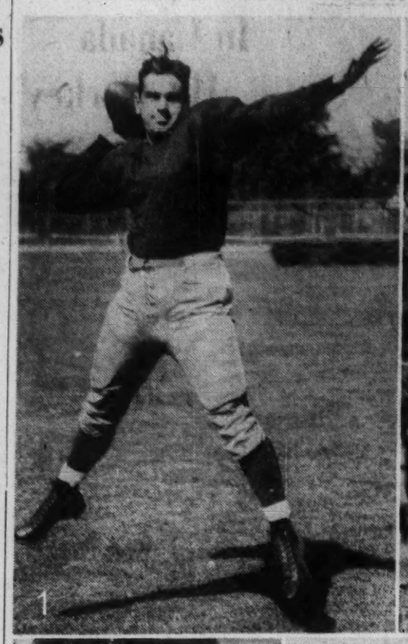
No Overconfidence

Although it probably is not mentionable among the Dartmouth players, their chances of an undefeated football season can look very good by beating Harvard tomorrow. It should serve as the proper incentive, and the talk of overconfidence in the Green camp can be discounted, for Coach Tuss McLaughry is too old a hand at such things to permit it.

If Harvard beats Dartmouth tomorrow, you can almost predict that it was because the Crimson played over its head, got more than its share of the breaks, and because Dartmouth failed to play its expected game. Both teams had light workouts today, Harvard early and Dartmouth at 4:30 o'clock. The Big Green will stay at the Belmont Country Club tonight.

Tonight both teams will be represented at the Harvard Varsity Club dinner in a sort of pre-game rally and get-together, with Dick Floyd presiding and Leo H. Leary the toastmaster. President Hopkins of Dartmouth, the two coaches, Dick Harlow and McLaughry, and Harvard's Athletic Director, Bill Bingham, are the main speakers. The two grid captains, Stub Pearson of Dartmouth and Franny Lee of Harvard, will be introduced.

Few of the Football Stars to Show on New England Fields Tomorrow



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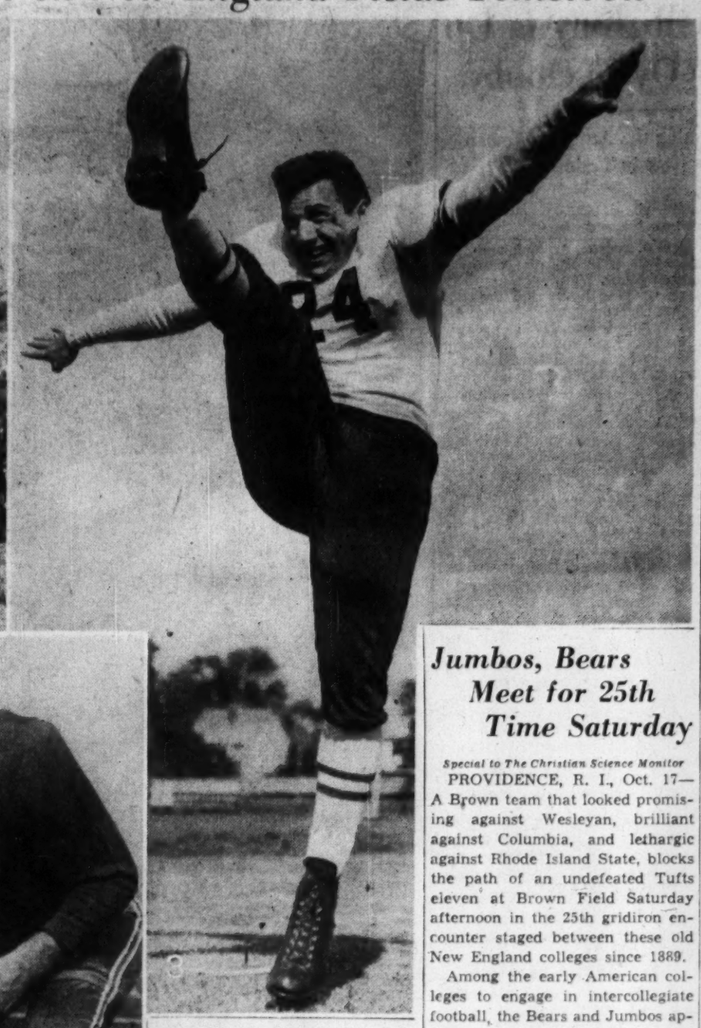

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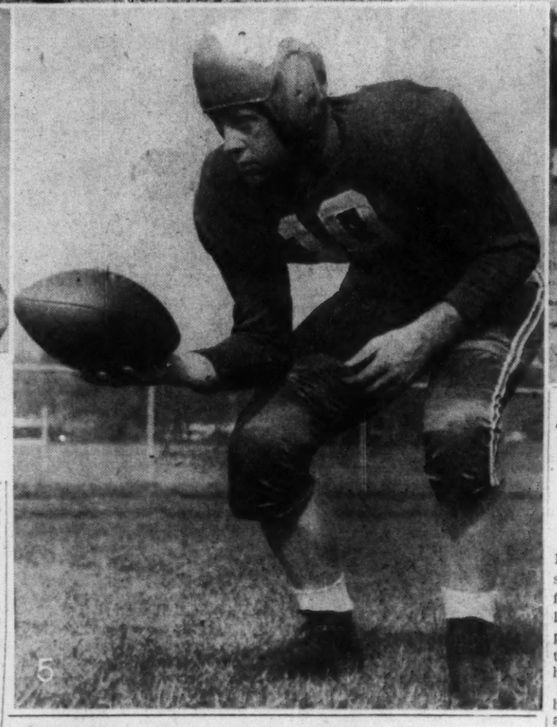

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By a Staff Photographer; Purdy; James Franklin Fish; Ralph Brown

(1) Fran Lee, Harvard captain; (2) Ted Williams of Boston College; (3) Capt. Ernest Savignano of Brown; (4) Ray Wolfe of Dartmouth; (5) Dick Davis of Middlebury.

Sports Around the Hub

New England Turf Conference

Many golf superintendents—several hundred at least—are expected to attend the New England Turf Conference at the Weston Golf Club on Monday and Tuesday of next week. The event is being sponsored by the Greenkeepers Club of New England and the Greenkeeping Superintendents Association.

Prof. H. B. Musser of Penn State College and Dr. James M. Matthews, Babson Park Institute, will head a list of experts who will discuss problems of the current golf season and methods to improve golf turf maintenance.

The average golf superintendent of today must possess an intimate knowledge of soil chemistry, pathology, entomology, engineering, agronomy, not to mention some smattering of labor relations. The day is gone when a greenkeeper was somebody who could use a rake and shovel and had a strong back. Modern golfers demand streamlined playing conditions and the excellent turf they play on is the product of a combination of technical and practical skill developed by the golf superintendent.

* * *

Harvard and Massachusetts Tech sailors came through with victories for the second week in a row in the varsity division of the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy League as a result of competition yesterday on the Charles River Basin in light northwest winds.

Tech, with two new skippers, turned in a 42-to-20 victory over Northeastern, and Harvard defeated Community Sailing Association 37 to 25. The standing:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Mass. Technology	2	0	1.000
Boston University	0	1	.000
Community S. A.	0	1	.000
Northeastern	0	2	.000

* * *

The Boston Olympics hold their first hockey practice in the Boston Arena at 6 o'clock this evening. Those who were with the Pics last season and expected to report tonight are: Ty Anderson, Al Baronowski, Bob Mee, Gerry Derosiers, Bob Jeremiah, Junie Allen, Dick Lewis, Ernie Garron, Frank Sullivan, Ray Chaisson, Al Dumond, Jack Costello and Ed Barry. Vic Polish, the goalie, is expected to start from his home in Hibbing, Minn., on Sunday. Pic players in the armed forces are Bud Foster, Dan Sullivan, Harpo Walsh and Medi Beland.

Al Yourkewich and Cliff Thompson are working with the Bruins in Hershey, Pa.

* * *

Harvard's harriers, who made a perfect score against Boston University last week at Riverside, face a stronger team in Holy Cross today along the Charles River course. . . . Phillips Exeter Academy has elected Patrick A. Higgins of Eggertsville, N. Y., captain of its football team, succeeding Gunnard Reynolds, who entered Dartmouth this fall instead of returning to Exeter. Higgins tallied twice against the Harvard frosh last Saturday.

STAND-BY of the Wardrobe

—the British Town Last

No other shoe in the wardrobe fills so many needs correctly. Quality counts most in a shoe of such general usage—the kind of quality that makes a shoe keep its shape, its comfort and its looks. Shoe stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are good judges of leather and craftsmanship, and are well equipped to serve Monitor readers.

Northwestern and Navy Picked to Win Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Here goes on predictions for football games tomorrow:

Northwestern-Michigan: The game of the week between two unbeaten, untied Western Conference outfits. Northwestern has a bushel of backs, all good, but the Wildcat line may, or may not, be something else again. We'll take Northwestern.

Navy-Cornell: Here's another one where somebody's perfect record will become fond memory. But the Tars seem to have so much scoring punch and so much material, this vote for Navy is almost automatic.

Texas Christian-Texas A. and M.: And still another one of the same class. Christian, thanks to Kyle Gillespie, has been winning the close ones. A. and M. has run up nearly 150 points in three games and hasn't been tested. This one ought to tell the story. The Aggies.

Columbia-Georgia: None tougher to figure. Columbia's unbeaten and untied, Georgia's been tied by Mississippi. Columbia is smart and boasts a tricky, effective offensive but the Lions lack Georgia's manpower. This uncertain ballot goes to Georgia.

Villanova-Baylor: The Bears come North with one of the great backs of the year in Jack Wilson. Villanova may be one of the East's best but hasn't proved it yet. The coin spins and says Baylor in this test of unbeaten, untied teams.

Vanderbilt-Georgia Tech: Might be scoring fireworks here. Vanderbilt to remain unbeaten.

Minnesota-Pitt: Where's the adding machine? Minnesota.

Texas-Arkansas: No reason to get off that Texas bandwagon.

Santa Clara-Michigan State: A long trip for Michigan State and a probable beating. Santa Clara.

Rice-Louisiana State: The Tigers are on the upgrade after a bad start but there's no choice here but Rice, conqueror of Tulane.

Duke-Colgate: Looks safe for Duke.

Ohio State-Purdue: Could be trouble for the Buckeyes. Still, Ohio State.

Nebraska-Indiana: That Husker defense looks tough and Indiana has been unfortunate. Nebraska.

Notre Dame-Carnegie Tech: Should be only a workout for Notre Dame.

Penn-Princeton: The Tigers haven't shown anything to rate them a chance against powerful Penn, which is the heavy choice.

Temple-Penn State: Probably close but this vote goes to Andy Tomasic and Temple.

Yale-Army: These Yales can score when they start tossing that apple. Army's better than a year ago but no ball of fire either. The nod goes to Yale.

Tennessee-Alabama: This used to be the game of games but it's just a meeting of beaten teams this year. Out of the hat, Alabama.

Harvard-Dartmouth: Jumping on the Dartmouth band-wagon, possibly at precisely the wrong time.

Tulane-North Carolina: Maybe the Green Wave will start rolling again after the Rice upset. The Tarheels are tough but Tulane gets the nod.

Auburn-Southern Methodist: Like the Mustangs of S. M. U.

Wisconsin-Iowa: The Hawkeyes' defense looks good. Iowa.

Marquette-Kansas: Picking Marquette.

Iowa State-Missouri: Could be close. Missouri.

Kansas State-Oklahoma: A ballot for Oklahoma.

Oregon-California: 54-40 or fight. Oregon.

Washington-U. C. L. A.: The Huskies are on the track again. Washington.

Southern California-Washington State: The Trojans have to stop Bill Sewell to snare this one. This vote, extremely doubtful, goes to Washington State.

Stanford-San Francisco: Taking Stanford.

Fordham-West Virginia: The Mountaineers have been big disappointments. Fordham.

Holy Cross-Mississippi: The Rebels are not as tough as expected. Still, Mississippi.

New York University-Syracuse: Syracuse but the Orange had better translate yardage into points for a change.

Maryland-Florida: The 'Gators should win one. Florida.

North Carolina State-Wake Forest: The edge belongs to Wake Forest.

Virginia Military-Virginia: Brilliant backfields in this one but Virginia's defense seems better. Virginia.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Georgetown over George Washington; Duquesne over St. Vincent (might be close); Boston College over Manhattan; Brown over Tufts; Bucknell over Boston University; Rutgers over Fort Monmouth; Kentucky over Xavier; Furman over Citadel; Virginia Tech over Davidson; William & Mary over Hampden Sydney; Illinois over Drake; Detroit over Oklahoma A. and M.; Tulsa over St. Louis; Creighton over Washington University; Montana over Gonzaga; Denver over Wyoming; Utah over Brigham Young; Colorado over Colorado State; Idaho over Utah State, Washington & Lee over Richmond.

Huskies Rated On Even Terms Against Bates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 17—Northeastern's varsity football squad arrived here today and found the sun shining. The Huskies liked the greeting, since on two previous Fridays they had done their traveling in the rain and then had been defeated the next day.

Although Northeastern still is badly undermanned, the Huskies are rated on even terms with Bates for their game here tomorrow. Northeastern scored a 12-3 victory last year in Boston.

Coach Jimmy Dunn worked a five-man backfield again this afternoon, with Pete Galuffo and Ed Sakovitz alternating at fullback in the signal drill at Garcelon Field. The former Western Maryland star will make no final decision until just before game time tomorrow.

Ed Jensen, 200-pound tackle veteran, is back in action on the first line, but Len Erickson still is not available for guard duty. Tom White and John Zachirehuk have been nominated for starting work on either side of center Dick Grey.

Coach Ducky Pond still has not decided whether to start triple threat Henrich Johnson of Chelmsford or Arnold Card, 160-pound sophomore flash from Edward Little High. Card was outstanding against Tufts last week.

Several Greater Boston boys, including Norman Johnson of Quincy, George Parmenter of Hingham, Tom Flanagan of Malden, Harold Walker of Andover, and John Sigsbee of Wilbraham, will start for the Bobcats.

Former Hockey Star Is Prisoner of War

AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 17 (AP)—Pilot officer Creighton Lowther of the Royal Canadian Air Force, former amateur hockey star in Canada and the United States, is a prisoner of war in Germany, his parents were advised yesterday.

A letter to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lowther from "Research for Teleradiology" said his plane was shot down over Hamburg but he was not wounded and now was in a concentration camp near Enfrut, Germany.

Previously, the Air Ministry had advised the parents he was missing after aerial operations over enemy territory Sept. 27.

The young airman had starred with junior teams in Maritimes and later played in Ottawa, London, Ont., and Baltimore, Md.

Asks Deferment

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Frank Kovacs of Oakland, runner-up for the national singles tennis championship, applied to his local board today for draft deferment and disclosed in his petition that he is an expectant father. He has been classified as 1A.

Kovacs and the former Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, also a tennis star, were married in a surprise elopement some time before Kovacs lost to Bobby Riggs of Clinton, S. C., in the finals of the national tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., last summer.

Milford, a Giant farm, won the Eastern Shore League pennant, but a Brooklyn man, Hal Gruber, was the manager.

Jumbos, Bears Meet for 25th Time Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17—A Brown team that looked promising against Wesleyan, brilliant against Columbia, and lethargic against Rhode Island State, blocks the path of an undefeated Tufts eleven at Brown Field Saturday afternoon in the 25th gridiron encounter staged between these old New England colleges since 1889.

Among the early American colleges to engage in intercollegiate football, the Bears and Jumbos appear to be more evenly matched this fall than for many years, and a capacity stadium attendance of approximately 23,000 is expected to be on hand.

Ironically, Henry Margarita, a sophomore wingback who lives on the fringe of the Tufts campus at Medford, may prove the biggest stumbling block to Jumbo hopes for an undefeated season and a first victory over the Bears since 1892. Henry, who goes by the name of Bobby, is the spark of the Brown team. He calls the plays, runs the ball, punts, passes, receives passes, and returns kicks from the safety position in addition to blocking and tackling whenever called upon. He scored on a pass from his sophomore running mate, Dan Savage, in the Wesleyan opener, and has been leading ground gainer of Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley's speedy galaxy of backs.

Savage has the makings of one of the cleverest passers in college football, based on his Columbia performance, when Brown employed 22 aerials, most of which Savage threw with bullet-like accuracy, to pile up 11 first downs to the Lions' 10.

Capt. Ernie Savignano of Newton, who turned in his best defensive game of the season last Saturday to ruin Rhode Island State's rushing attack, is an excellent blocker, while Dick High of Brookline shows All-America line crashing caliber at times.

Brown's line is weakened for the Tufts battle through injuries to Steward MacNeill of Newton, left end, and Charlie Klatt, 60-minute sophomore left guard against Rhode Island. But Tony Rotelli, veteran guard who has been hurt since the Wesleyan game, has returned to the line-up, while Bob Priestley of Melrose, whose 92-yard sprint with a "stolen ball," Davo Haweeli, and George Delaney of Newton give Brown three capable wingmen.

Coach Stahley, engaging a Manly-coached team for the first time, expects a rugged battle from the Jumbo eleven. Art Harrison, fullback, and Bob Rutter, right halfback, are co-captains of a Jumbo eleven which has subdued Bowdoin, 12-6; Middlebury, 20-6, and Bates, 15-13. The squad will arrive in Providence Saturday and dress for the game at Marvel Gymnasium.

H.-D. Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17—Besides the annual football game at Harvard Saturday there will be action for other Big Green teams . . . The soccer team which lost to Amherst and then defeated Mass. State will play the Cantabs today. . . . Coach Tommy Dent is hoping for a victory to boost the Indians back towards the top of the soccer league. . . . Also this afternoon the freshman soccer team will be in town to play against the Harvard yearlings. . . . While the freshman soccer team is watching the varsity football game on Saturday, their cross-country brethren will be finishing their meet in Hanover against Melrose High School. . . . About the only fall sport team not in action over the week end will be the varsity harriers, who have come up with a very strong team under Coach Harry Hillman this year. . . . On Saturday last, against Colgate and Vermont, the Dartmouth cross-country group came out a good margin ahead of the field. . . . Their sophomore ace, Don Burnham of Lebanon, N. H., was the winner and he set a new record for the Hanover course in so winning.

Eagles Seek First Major Grid Victory

Probable Line-Ups

B.C.		Manhattan
Furbush, le, 190		180, re, Binder
Bouley, lt, 230		188, rt, Damiani
Kepke, lg, 220		192, rg, Rogers
Naumetz, c, 215		188, c, Bonadio
Florentino, rg, 178		170, lg, Marone
Morro, rt, 200		185, lt, Donlan
Zabilski, re, 185		182, le, Gassenpohl
Connolly, qb, 180		182, qb, Fesko
Doherty, lhb, 175		170, lhb, McNulty
Holovak, rhb, 200		178, rhd, Ulrich
Williams, fb, 190		172, fb, Kieserker

Time of game: 2:30 p. m.
Place: Fenway Park.
Officials: Referee—F. X. Keating, Pittsburgh; Umpire—J. G. Crowley, Muhlenberg; Head Linesman—J. R. Gilroy, Georgetown; Field Judge—A. J. Booth, Yale.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory-starved Boston College, still seeking its first major win of the 1941 season, is favored to return to the ranks of front-runners tomorrow when it plays Manhattan at Fenway Park in the only local college "at home" contest besides the Harvard-Dartmouth affair in the Stadium. A crowd of 14,000 is expected at Fenway.

With unbeaten Tufts at Brown, unbeaten Boston University at Bucknell, and undermanned Northeastern at Bates, the B. C. grid men will have the Boston-proper stage to themselves and are confident that their game with the Jaspers will see them inaugurate a belated victory march which will atone for their defeats by Tulane and Clemson.

Yale Over Army

Elsewhere in New England major attention will be trained on Yale, which seems to be ready for a win over Army, and on Holy Cross, whose determination to turn back the Rebels of 'Ole Mississippi may not be enough to carry the day. As for the Elis, they have proved that they can score, especially in the second half, and they should be able to score in both halves against the Cadets.

To return to Boston and the Eagles, Coach Denny Myers will have the use tomorrow of Don Currivan, one of his first-string ends who was hurt in the Tulane game at New Orleans and whose absence was felt last week against Clemson. Henry Woronicz, the other end who has also been absent from play since Tulane, was also thought to be ready, but the latest word from the Heights is that he will not play.

Holovak at Half

Spectators at Fenway Park tomorrow are going to look for an improved brand of blocking and tackling on the part of the Eagles, fundamentals in which they slipped badly against Clemson. One of the chief offenders was big Mike Holovak, first-string fullback, who was demoted to the second stringers. Mike, however, will return to a starting position tomorrow, but not at his regular spot. He will be taking the place of the injured Frank Maznicki at right half, with Teddy Williams starting at fullback. Mickey Connolly at qaurter, and Eddie Doherty at left half, round out the backfield.

Action in the Little Three finds Amherst traveling to Rochester for what should be victory, Wesleyan staying home for Haverford, and Williams playing host to a Bowdoin team which has beaten Wesleyan and lost to Amherst. In the State of Maine circle, other games find Colby going to Middlebury and Maine visiting Connecticut.

And now, taking a deep breath which we will probably hold until Sunday, here are a few private opinions for publication:

Dartmouth to beat Harvard.
Bucknell to beat B. U.
Boston College to beat Manhattan.
Brown to beat Tufts.
Bates to beat Northeastern.
Mississippi to beat Holy Cross.
Yale to beat Army.
American International to beat W. P. I.
Amherst to beat Rochester.
Williams to beat Bowdoin.
Haverford to beat Wesleyan.
Connecticut to beat Maine.
Colby to beat Middlebury.
New Hampshire to beat Springfield.
Coast Guard to beat Norwich.
St. Anselm's to beat Providence.
Vermont to beat Union.
Trinity to beat Hobart.
Rhode Island to beat Massachusetts State.

Yale Cross-Country Record in Danger

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Yale's cross-country course record of 26m. 58s. appeared to be in danger last night as the Eli harriers prepared to meet New York University, paced by Leslie MacMitchell this afternoon.

MacMitchell, holder of the I. C. 4A title, never has lost a cross-country race as a schoolboy or as a collegian, but Yale was looking to its star, Roy Schwartzkopf, to give him as keen competition as he ever has been called upon to meet.

Snead and Demaret Lose First in S. A.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Sam Snead and Jimmy Demaret lost the opening match of their Argentine exhibition tour yesterday to Jose Jurado and John Cruickshank, one up in 18 holes.

Snead and Demaret went out in 33 to their opponents' 34 to lead one-up at the end of nine holes, but Jurado, playing his home course, Palmero, sank a 20-foot putt for a birdie deuce on the 13th for what proved to be the turning point of the match. Snead and Demaret finished with 37 to Jurado-Cruickshank's 35.

Mashie was the name of a competitor in the Chicago Tam O'Shanter golf tournament. A man named Parr got a hole-in-one in Michigan. In Bedford, Ind., the leading golfer goes by the name of Champ.

Australians Too Robust for Chinese Soccer Team in International Rubber Play

Five Hong Kong Forwards Advance in W Formation

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It is not sufficient, apparently, for a Chinese soccer team to play football like Chinese. The Singtao players' well-contested rubber with Australia has been decided, but not the debate on whether their style is English or Scottish.

When the five forwards from Hong Kong advanced in W formation (the center and two outside men leading), some experts immediately recognized this as a sign that they favored the English style of attack. Vice-Capt. Hyui Vung-khwe's center-forward play was promptly hailed as reminiscent of H. Batten, star of the English pro team which won the 1925 rubber in Australia, 5-0.

Thrifty Tactics

But publicity manager Peter Woo explained that the team's style was Scottish, presumably because of their thrifty tactics when approaching goal—no throwing away chances by risky pot-shots when a short pass would bring better position for scoring.

New South Wales soccer secretary Tom Hastie—who has been in Australia many years, but still speaks with a burr as thick as a fog over the sands of Dee—confirmed the likeness to the way they play in the kilt country.

That seemed to settle it, until the Chinese secretary, Chen Fohyee, maintained that his team conformed closely to English standards and tactics. Most of the thousands who watched the Chinese play cared little whether their style was Eskimo or Dervish, as long as they were fast, clever, and a good match for Australians. Which they were.

Lose Only Four Matches

The Chinese lost only four of their 19 matches, and drew gate-money the equivalent of $39,532.

The Australia vs. China rubber was decided by the Australians' triumph, 8 to 4, in the final match. The Chinese trapped the ball with their feet more skilfully than most of the Australians and wove some intricate patterns in passing from position to position.

Averaging 146 pounds, they played with a neatness that made the heavier Australians look like lumbering tanks. But the Australians' vigorous tackling and direct, thrustful play told. As captain Chee Ah-hooi put it: "Cuptie tactics . . . get rid of the ball . . . what a pace!"

Topliners were centerforward Hyui; slender left-wing forward Tsao Chiu-ting, whose talents were husbanded for the main matches; goalkeeper Chang Yong-Z (the Z seems to be unsupported by other letters); centerhalf Sung Ling-sang. The agile Chang was a crowd-pleaser with his headlong dives, though punctilious critics thought he was too daring to be a safe custodian.

Most of One Size

Most of the Chinese were built in the one mould, but plump inside-left Lai Shui-wing weighed 160 lbs. and left-half Woo Chi-sang, 168 lbs., was the team's heavyweight.

Left-back Hau Yung-sang has curly hair—smilingly attributed to too much curry with his rice in childhood. His nephew, left-winger Hau Ching-to, is known as "The Wise Monkey." Right-winger Tang Kwong-sum is called "The Crab" because of his arm action as he runs.

Six men selected Australia's representative elevens. The reliability of the saying that in a multitude of counsellors is wisdom was questioned when they made 15 changes during the five-match rubber. Only four of the 11 kept their places throughout—Captain J. B. ("Digger") Evans, goalie W. Morgan, inside-left Jack ("Bully") Hughes, and Jim Wilkinson, nicknamed "Skeeter" because he weighs only 126 lbs.

Clever Co-operation

Twice the selectors broke up the brilliant right-wing combination, Roy Crowhurst and Wilkinson, but in the deciding match the pair's clever co-operation helped purposeful W. Lonergan to land five goals, three of them by heading the ball in. Released from Army Camp, Gordon Muncaster unsettled the Chinese forwards and halves with vigorous, sliding tackles and long, accurate punting.

If negotiations with Mr. Alexander Armstrong, of the United States Soccer Association, succeed, the Chinese will visit America.

N. S. W. soccer president (Mr H. G. Read) proposes inviting a team from the Soviet Union to Australia. Five years ago the Australian Government spiked a proposed tour by a Russian team, but its attitude may now be different, since war developments have forced a volte-face on official opinion about relations with the U. S. S. R.

R. R.

Little Brown Jug History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

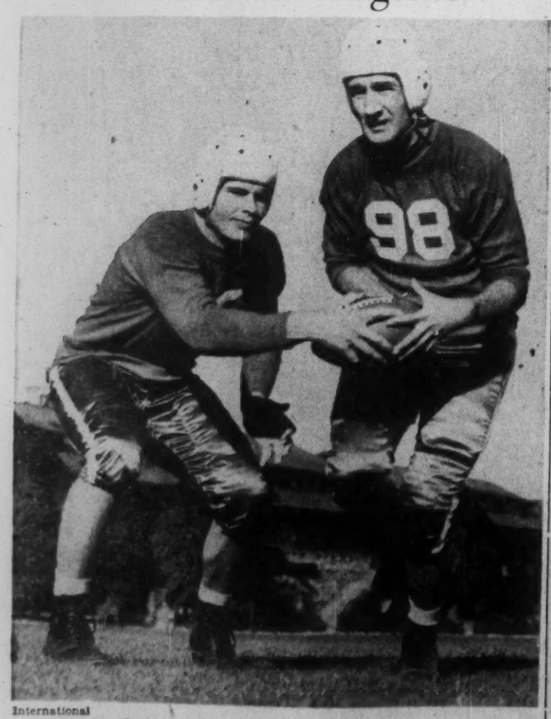
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A bit of crockery which once seemed a permanent fixture in Ann Arbor, but which in recent years has been hustled in and out of the city so fast only a few have had a really good look at it, will occupy a place of honor on the sidelines when Michigan and Minnesota meet here Oct. 25—the Little Brown Jug.

Gopher and Wolverine football teams have been scrapping for possession of the Jug ever since 1903, when Michigan left it in Minneapolis and some alert Gopher supporter decided to make it a symbol of gridiron superiority. The teams next met in 1909, and Minnesota told Fielding H. Yost he could have his water jug back only if he won it back. Yost did just that, and the Gophers didn't get more than a glimpse of it again until 1919, when they finally beat a Yost eleven in Ann Arbor. This was the only game a Yost-coached team lost to Minnesota.

Michigan got it back the next fall, kept it until 1927, got it back again in 1929 (the teams did not meet in 1928), and then hung on to it until 1934. The Gophers took possession that fall by virtue of a 34-0 triumph which shared headline space with Herbert Hoover's efforts at re-election as President, and they've had it ever since. Seven years in a row have the Gophers whipped Michigan, a record matched only by Cornell teams of the early 1890's.

Michigan fans thought they had the Jug back in 1938, but it stayed in Minneapolis by a 7-6 margin just as it did last season. Now it is about to be brought down here again, and not a few Wolverine fans are hopeful that Coach Fritz Crisler's powerful eleven will grab it for keeps—or at least until next year when the teams meet again.

All-Americas Together



International

College Grid Stars in Pro Debut

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Tommy Harmon (right), former All-America back from the University of Michigan, is pictured receiving a shovel pass from John Kimbrough, former All-America fullback from Texas A. & M., during practice here for their professional debut with the New York Americans Sunday at the Yankee Stadium. The team will play the league leaders, the Columbus Bullies.

Bulldogs' Best —By Pap'

Frankie
SINKWICH
—THE FIREBALL OF THE GEORGIA BULLDOGS
!/
FRANKIE'S MAIN ASSET IS HIS ABILITY TO GET GOING AT FULL SPEED IN A HURRY...
...HE COMPLETED 10 OUT OF 12 PASSES AGAINST GEORGIA TECH LAST YEAR, TWO OF WHICH WENT FOR TOUCHDOWNS
PAP'

AP Features

Frankie Sinkwich made up his mind to have a great season this year and nothing is going to stop him. To prove his determination, Frankie reported on the eve of the University of Georgia's opening practice weighing 187 pounds, exactly 20 pounds under the figure he scaled at the same time a year previous.

Sinkwich worked out at home all summer and reported for duty back in the groove with his punting. He was the Bulldogs' best kicker in 1939, but last season was hot and cold. He would boot one 30 yards, the next over 70. He has come through as a punter this season and has helped Georgia tremendously.

He has flat feet and walks around the campus with a lazy, pigeon-toed shuffle. But give Frankie a football and he's a fireball. Noted for his running ability since he enrolled at Athens, Sinkwich has developed into Georgia's finest passer since Maurice Green of 1936. Frankie completed 10 of 12 forward passes against Georgia Tech last year, two of which were touchdown heaves.

Sinkwich stands a shade over five-feet-ten and is powerfully built. His main asset is his ability to get away in a hurry. He takes off much faster than the other Georgia backs although several can outsprint him in a 100-yard dash. He will lead the Bulldogs against Columbia at Baker Field, New York, tomorrow.

And Talking of . . . Old Boys

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Old School Ties

LONDON—The fact that my Old Boys' Rugby Football Club can no longer provide young men of various other clubs with the winter pleasure of tearing me apart on Saturday afternoons illustrates how hard this particular phase of sport—the activities of the Old Boys—has been hit by the war.

"O. B." organizations of all kinds have done their best to carry on. But their contribution to the personnel of the fighting and other services has been so great and their field of recruits is inevitably so limited that many clubs, like my own, have suspended their activities "for the duration" or have had to join forces in order to provide games for the benefit of members on short leaves, and active "old uns" still around, and the lads who have just left school but are not yet absorbed full time into national service.

For example, the Old Whitgiftians and the Old Mid-Whitgiftians, products of two separate schools of different types at Croydon, have amalgamated to play Rugger as The Mitres, a name being taken from the crest of the Whitgift Foundation. By this means they are jointly able to run two or three regular teams, whereas severally they would have had extreme difficulty in running one each.

Hope has been expressed that a wider adoption of this plan might bring back into action again such well-known Rugger clubs as the Old Allcynians, Old Cranleighans, Old Millhillians, Old Merchant Taylors, and Old Leysians, all of whom found it necessary to close down.

Appreciated Feature

Their temporary disappearance has been much regretted, because "Old Boy" sport is a greatly appreciated feature of the athletic set-up in Britain. It goes without saying, of course, that all sport is really the affair of Old Boys, since the phrase means "former pupils" and nearly all people went to school somewhere. But what I mean by Old Boy Sport is that which the O. B.'s are in the habit of organizing specially for themselves.

It is the two capital letters which make all the difference. For there is a distinction between Old Boys and old boys. Though many people, of course, are both. The folk whose dispersal I am regretting here today, however, are those Old Boys young enough still to be actively engaged in Rugby football, Association football, field hockey, cricket, lawn tennis, golf and all the rest of the more strenuous sports.

Normally, there are few games in which Old Boys, as such, do not figure prominently, and in which they do not have a championship of their own. In squash racquets they contend, for example, in the competition for the Londonderry Cup; in golf, for the Halford-Hewitt Trophy; in soccer for the Arthur Dunn Cup. In Rugger and cricket there is no comprehensive championship for Old Boys, but many of their clubs have earned the highest respect from "open" clubs, which, unlike the Old Boys, can draw on the products of any school for their players.

Membership of an Old Boys' Club is strictly confined—though I suppose this is really self-evident—to people educated at the same school. Thus, the Old Merchant Taylors, who have such a great reputation at Rugger, are all former pupils of the well-known Merchant Taylors School; the Old Alleynians, less obviously, were all at Dulwich College; the Old Cholmondelians, even less obviously, were at Highgate; the Old Carthusians at Charterhouse; the Old Wykehamists at Winchester; the Old Etonians at Eton, the Old Harrovians at Harrow, the Old Rugbeians at Rugby. And so on. And on.

Proud

These Old Boys, ranging from the most exclusive schools to the least exclusive and including some very remarkable names indeed, are largely responsible for the persistent prevalence of the polychromatic and sometimes derided "Old School Tie," which is such a cheerful and occasionally striking feature of British neckwear. Practically every Englishman is proud to be an Old Something-or-other (by no means least of all the former) pupils of State schools, which are public schools in the most literal meaning of the phrase, in contrast to the more exclusive and expensive establishments, traditionally and rather misleadingly described as Britain's public schools) and in his wardrobe, if not actually under his collar—when not in uniform—is the combination of colors which proclaim this fact to the world at large.

It did not need a war to make the running of sports clubs for Old Boys difficult. On this point I write with some feeling as one charged with the responsibility for 15 consecutive years. The facilities provided by the big business houses for the athletic recreation of employees provided in many cases an irresistible counter-attraction. It was quite customary for a youngster to leave school, loyally join his "O. B's" Rugger, soccer, or cricket club, and then to find that it was incumbent for him to play for his office team.

Everyone knew, needless to say, that prominence in business-house sport can be a great help to advancement by bringing a young man's personal qualities to the eyes of people whose eye it was good to catch, and no young man was blamed for allowing this consideration to weigh with him. But it was galling, all the same, to "our indefatigable honorary secretary" and his hard-working associates in voluntary administration that so many of the bright stars reaching them from the school should be subsequently diverted to twinkle in another firmament.

Today the stars—in all degrees of luster—are diverted into the services, in which are concentrated nearly the entire present generation of top-class athletes.

Many-Sided

"O. B." sports clubs, however, are only one phase of Old Boy activities. The Old Boys' Associations of most schools are many-sided. The Association is the central body, and, in normal times, there may be radiating from it a football club, a cricket club, an athletic club, a badminton club, a lawn tennis club—any old club. Not to mention such non-sporting activities as debating societies, Masonic lodges, dramatic clubs and so forth.

In wartime, the Association can, of course, keep itself in being, if only as a skeleton organization, against the return of members from the wide fields over which present circumstances scatter them. It does its utmost to keep Old Boys in touch with each other and with the school. After all, if an O. B. A. sends its magazine, or the school magazine, to members and arranges annual re-union dinners, it is doing even in peacetime the major functions expected of it. But the subsidiary clubs for athletics are in the habit of arranging continuous programs for the benefit of the people who belong to them. And that excellent habit is perforce deferred until the end of the war, or at best indulged in on very sketchy and irregular lines.

Syracuse Ruled All Right With Center Reverse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Syracuse University's reversed center, a subject of debate since its introduction against Cornell's football team two weeks ago, was sanctioned today by the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Coach Ossie Solem said he received notice of the approval after Asa Bushnell, executive secretary of the E. I. A. A., polled the executive committee.

More Onside

W. G. Crowell, umpire at the Syracuse-Holy Cross game here last Saturday and a member of the advisory board of the association's rules committee, noted in his findings that the center in the Syracuse "Y" formation, in his reverse stance, was more onside than the pivot man in most offenses.

Solem said he had asked for a ruling earlier in the week.

Another Play

The decision ruling the reverse center legal, it was pointed out, has no bearing on the controversy arising in the Cornell game over a play involving the turned-around pivot man and the "Y" formation.

In that play, called back by the referee who gave Syracuse a penalty, the dispute arose over a ruling that the center, when facing his own goal, must make a full 360-degree turn before being eligible to receive the ball from one of his own backs. The referee was upheld in his ruling.

War Laws In Canada Hit Hockey

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Hockey in the United States is beginning to feel the crimp of Canadian war restrictions.

Nearly all the players both in the National League and in the minors in this country are Canadians and all the measures which affect them in their homeland therefore reach out and touch hockey in the United States.

Up till now the hockey stars have been limited in the amount of their salaries which they could keep or spend in this country, but they could come and go as they pleased and they could take their military training in installments.

Hard to Get

But this year passports have become more difficult to obtain and hockey officials have been unable to get any all-inclusive permission for their players to take part in the forthcoming league schedules.

The Divisional War Service Boards of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have refused to grant authority for passports to hockey players and the Manitoba Board declined to alter its position yesterday after a conference with Frank Calder, President of the National League.

The New York Rangers are training at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the ruling of this board is of utmost importance to the members of the Rangers who are eligible for Army service.

Boards of the other provinces, particularly Ontario and Alberta, have indicated they would be lenient with hockey players and already have permitted most of the members of the Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks to enter the United States for training with their squads.

Apparent Solution

A solution to the difficulty in Manitoba apparently was opened yesterday when Lieut. Col. C. D McPherson, Registrar of the Board, said he knew of no reason why a resident of Manitoba could not change his address to another province and thus place his case before a different divisional Board.

But even this procedure still would leave each player's case subject to individual action with no assurance of the outcome.

The Alberta Board, which had granted passport permission to a number of other players, yesterday refused Dave MacKay a permit to join the Black Hawks. He had served four months in training under the compulsory service plan and been dismissed for a low physical rating. But he is a graduate mining engineer and the Board decided he would be more valuable in industry than in sport.

There will be hockey in this country this winter—but not with all of the players who otherwise would take part.

Football Moves At Faster Tempo With Changes in Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Football is moving at a faster tempo in the midlands this season. Total kickoff-to-whistle time on early games of the Big Six Conference and other neighbor circuits has been cut by an average of 10 minutes from the level of two years ago.

Pre-season expectation of football followers that the new college grid rule permitting free substitution would stretch games into late afternoon dusk have been exploded by observations in this area.

"One intent of the substitution rule was to speed up the game. Cooperation of coaches and officials in having men ready and hustling them into action has aided in reaching that goal," says George F. Veenker, Iowa State College director of athletics.

"Games in this section are almost all running shorter than last season, some by as much as 10 minutes," he observed recently, "as was predicted by the rules committee." Director Veenker is district representative in the national rules organization.

Big Six Conference games, checked in 1939 averaged 2 hours 20 minutes in length. Games observed this season in the midlands area have averaged 2 hours 10 minutes.

The new substitution rule permits any eligible player to substitute for another who took part in the immediately preceding play, at any time. Captains are also asked by game officials to accept all substitutions without delay. Another rule, applying to the final two minutes of each half, provides that time begins upon the referee's signal, following a substitution time-out. The latter rule applies only when allotted time-out periods have been exhausted.

Florida Meeting

The Florida Yacht Club Racing Association will meet at New Smyrna, Fla., on Oct. 25 to discuss a tentative motorboat racing schedule for the Florida Winter circuit. Due to the passing on of Commodore F. D. Bristley, for years a leader in Florida motorboat racing affairs, Vice-Commodore J K. Rowley of the Smyrna Yacht Club will greet the delegates. Walter E. Engle, Regional Chairman of the American Power Boat Association, will preside.

Movie Operator Has Task Following Ball With Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A fellow who never played a game of football is currently playing an important role in Missouri's gridiron setup—but his is nothing concerned with wielding a pigskin. Leon Waughtal wields a motion picture camera.

How motion pictures can aid a football team is best explained by head coach Don Faurot, who frankly admits, "I can hardly see what's going on during a football game being so close to the action. Movies of the games reveal all the sidelights and weaknesses of the players we otherwise would miss."

In Leon Waughtal's hands lies the job of following the play so on Monday afternoons the Tiger coaches can pick out the flaws in Missouri's game. Leon has been following the ball four years officially, but the pleasant-mannered lensman has not missed a home game since Memorial Stadium was opened in 1926.

Has His Troubles

There's a lot more to taking motion pictures than just starting the camera. Apart from its technical aspects there is also that very important matter of keeping up with the ball. Sometimes the photographer, like the opposing team, has his troubles doing that.

For example Missouri's new T formation has thrown Leon off stride more than once. He explains: "The secret of following the ball is to get a jump on it—shoot before the ball is snapped. But the T fools you. Sometimes the team shifts from the T to a single wing, and you've already shot, expecting the ball to be passed before the shift."

Leon's chief complaint, however, is to Don Faurot's trickery when the play does run from the T. He tells how many times he has followed a back around the end and down the field, only to find some one else had the ball. Ohio State's double reverse at Columbus this year was also discouraging—both to Waughtal and Missouri's defenders.

Forward Pass

Probably the toughest task for a motion picture operator at football games is photographing a forward pass. Leon has to follow the ball from the time it leaves the passer's hand to the moment it hits the receiver. That was the hardest trick the Missouri cameraman had to learn. But modestly he gives all the credit to Pitchin' Paul Christman, Missouri's All-America tosser.

"In three years Christman gave me a lifetime of practice," Leon says, "and I have yet to find another passer who could throw a ball so easily and softly and accurately. The passers who throw a hard, bullet ball are the hardest ones to keep up with."

The photographer has definite instructions from the coaching staff as to what it wants him to get during a game, most important of which is to follow the downfield blocking. On kickoffs he keeps his lens on the players, not the ball.

Wade's Run

Maurice "Red" Wade's spectacular 65-yard touchdown run against Kansas State last Saturday in Memorial Stadium is the best individual performance Leon has ever seen, and he has been looking at football games without a miss for 17 years.

"Twice I started to shut off the camera," he admitted, "thinking that Wade had been stopped, but each time he broke loose. He had me fooled, but I guess you can't fool the camera."

The camera the University supplies him with is an Eastman worth $800. The cost of film for an average game runs between $45 and $60, according to how much film is used. He usually shoots 800 feet of film for a full game, although last Saturday he shot 1,000 feet at the Kansas State tilt.

Times have made the football cameraman's lot an easy grind compared to the halcyon days of shooting on top of the grandstands in the teeth of a snowstorm or gale. Now every press box has a specially-equipped booth for the motion picture men. And Leon isn't sorry.

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Complete List of Cl'd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 841,360
1941 volume to date 112,149,082
1940 volume to date 160,589,815

Market Holds Steady Despite Adverse News

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Financial markets today were less sensitive to adverse foreign news and rallies were general in securities and commodities.

In stocks trends were hesitant during a good part of the session but with a moderate pickup in buying near the final hour many leaders worked ahead fractions to around a point. Transactions were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

Recovery momentum was checked shortly after the start by the Navy's announcement of a torpedo attack on the destroyer Kearny. This disclosure, on top of the Japanese government's move to form a new cabinet under leadership of Lieut.-General Tojo, who was reported to have Axis leanings, put a heavy strain on market sentiment. And news from the Russian front was far from reassuring.

Commodities, spearhead of yesterday's wide break in markets, recovered a substantial part of the losses. Accelerating the comeback were Washington reports which speculated on the prospects for exemption of farm products from the proposed price control bill.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

Price declined irregularly on the bond market today, moderately speculative issues in some cases losing more than a point toward the final hour.

Buying interest was well-scattered, although second-grade rails continued to account for a majority of the transactions.

U. S. Governments again declined a bit in over-the-counter dealings. The November maturing ⅞ of 1 per cent R. F. C. notes were quoted at the 100 bid level to which they dipped yesterday on reports they might be paid off in the same fashion as the maturing U. S. H. A. notes.

Showing considerably more activity on the gaining side were St. Paul 5s, International Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

In the foreign list, German Government issues became fairly active with appreciable gains but losses were marked up for issues of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

Oct. wheat:	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Winnipeg	.73⅞	.71⅞	.72¼	.71⅝
Dec. wheat:				
Chicago	1.12¼	1.04¾	1.10⅝	1.05⅛
Minneapolis	1.07⅝	1.00¾	1.06	1.00⅝
Kansas City	1.07⅛	.98¾	1.07	1.00⅝
Winnipeg	.74⅜	.73	.73⅝	.72¼
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.17	1.09½	1.15¼	1.10⅛
Minneapolis	1.12	1.05⅝	1.10¼	1.05⅛
Kansas City	1.10½	1.02	1.10	1.03⅝
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.76¼	.77¼	.76⅝
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.17	1.09½	1.15½	1.10½
Minneapolis	1.13½	1.09	1.13½	1.06⅝
Kansas City	1.09⅝	1.05⅛	1.09¼	1.03⅝
corn:				
Chicago	.74¾	.68¾	.74¼	.67½
City	.80⅜	.63¾	.68¾	.63⅜
Minneapolis corn:				
Chicago	.81	.74½	.80	.74
Kansas City	.73	.70¼	.72¾	.68
Dec. oats:				
Chicago	48⅜	.42½	.46⅛	.42½
Minneapolis	.42⅜	.39½	.42½	.39¼
Winnipeg	.44½	.43¼	.44¾	.43½
Rye, Chicago:				
Dec.	.62½	.57	.61⅜	.58½
May	.68⅜	.63½	.67⅞	.64½
July	.70¼	.65½	.69⅛	.66¼

Lard

At Chicago

Oct.	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	8.65	9.02	8.65	9.02	8.60
Jan.	8.75	9.30	8.75	9.25	8.75
March	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.45	9.00
May	10.20	10.80	10.20	10.72	10.20
	10.32	10.97	10.32	10.95	10.37

Soybeans

At Chicago

Oct. old	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
New	1.47	1.55¾	1.47	1.55¾	1.49
Dec.	1.49½	1.58	1.49½	1.56¾	1.48½
May	1.54½	1.64¾	1.54½	1.61¼	1.56½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	92.5	93.9	92.5	93.9	93.5
March	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.2
		Tops			
December	124.8	125.3	124.8	125.3	125.5
March	123.0	123.2	122.9	123.0	123.2
May	121.9	122.2	121.8	121.8	122.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.05	16.05	15.85	15.92	16.04
December	16.22	16.29	16.01	16.26	15.91
March	16.40	16.54	16.04	16.49	16.15
May	16.50	16.68	16.15	16.64	16.33
July	16.50	16.74	16.18	16.72	16.32

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	11.91	12.19	11.72	12.10	11.72
March	11.95	12.25	11.83	12.17	11.79

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December					14.50b
March	14.40	14.47	14.40	14.41	14.55
June				14.41b	14.47
b-Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar No 3	2.80	2.80	2.78	2.79	2.81
Wld May No 4	2.23	2.32½	2.20½	2.32½	2.17

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.62	7.68	7.62	7.67	7.58
March	7.80	7.84	7.79	7.83	7.75

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.97	6.10	5.94	6.03	5.88

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	32.50	32.85	32.40	32.70	32.85
*December	32.70	33.05	32.55	32.90	33.05
*January	32.90	33.25	32.75	33.10	33.25
Eggs					
†October	28.40	29.25	28.20	.50	28.95
†November	28.65	28.75	28.25	28.50	28.95
†December	28.65	28.75	28.20	28.40	28.95
†January	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.00
†U. S. Dirs.					
Potatoes					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.05	2.08	2.03	2.07	2.07
January	2.61	2.77	2.60	2.67	2.70

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for potatoes, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
15⅝	12	Addressog (1)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	3	Alaska Jun	7	3⅛	3	3	
9½	5½	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf xw	9	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅜
167½	144½	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Oct 16
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	152¼	151¼	152¼	— ¼
14⅜	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 16
9	5¼	Allied M (¾g)	7	13⅜	12¼	13¼	Oct 16
86¼	71⅜	Allied Stores	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	14	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
1⅜	¼	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 16
20	10	Amal Leather	1	7⅝	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
63½	44	Amal Lea pf 3¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
19⅜	14⅞	Ameracda Cp (2)	1	55¼	54⅝	55	
56½	40	Am Ag Ch (.80g)	9	19⅜	19	.19	
81¼	51⅜	Am Airlines (1e)	12	48	46¾	47⅜	+ ¾
39	20½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
3	1	Am Bosch	1	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	9	30½	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅞
185	171½	Am Can (4)	6	2	2	2	
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
23⅛	18⅛	Am Car&Fy(1g)	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
115	107	Am C & F pf (7)	2	61½	60⅛	61½	+ ⅛
121	98½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
8¾	6½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
8⅞	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 16
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Crys S(11¼g)	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 16
1¼	⅞	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
240	117	Am & For Pow	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 16
28⅝	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	5	19½	19	19½	
37⅛	21⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
38½	26¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	29¾	Am-Haw SS (3g)	2	33	33	33	— ¾
33¼	27	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
51¼	44¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
21⅜	11⅜	Am Home (2.40)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
30⅛	20	Am Ice	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10⅛	Am Locomotive	15	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	— 1
6¼	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11⅛	11	11	Oct 16
22⅝	15½	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3¼	1	Am Metal (¾g)	1	22	22	22	
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
39	23	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	31	30½	31	+ 1
7⅛	5⅜	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	8	27	26¾	27	+ 1
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad&S(.45g)	33	5½	5¼	5⅜	
7	4⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	27	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45¾	34	Am Seating(1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
155	138¼	Am Sm & R(2g)	11	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	— ⅜
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	5	40	40	40	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Std Fd(1.45g)	17	19½	19¼	19½	
13½	10	Am Stores (1½g)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
99	81	Am Stove (.90g)	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
19⅜	11¾	Am Sug R (1½g)	9	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ¾
168¾	148½	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95	94½	94½	— ¾
73½	62	Am T & T (9)	28	151¼	150¼	151¼	+ ⅞
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¾	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	69⅞	69¼	69½	— ⅜
7	4¼	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150⅞	150½	150½	Oct 16
29¼	24⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose (1g)	20	24½	24	24⅛	— ¼
7¼	3½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 16
99⅛	82	Am Water Wks	18	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
81¼	51	Am Woolen	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8	3	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	71	69	70	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¾	47¾	Oct 10
17¼	11⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	43	25½	24¾	25½	+ ⅜
12½	9	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	1	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
337⅜	26	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
112¼	109½	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	Oct 9
5½	4	Armour Del pf	7	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 14
7¼	4⅞	Armour Ill	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf pf1½g	4	65⅜	65	65	— ½
23	22	Arm Ill pf pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
9¾	6⅞	Armstrong 1¼g	8	28½	28½	28½	
6¾	4¼	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
10⅜	5⅝	Artloom (.52½g)	8	5¼	5	5	Oct 16
88	78½	Assd Dry Goods	9	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
102½	87	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 9
35⅛	23	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
31⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 16
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (2g)	37	28¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
28⅜	13½	Atch T&S Pf(5)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
39	13½	Atl Coast Line	29	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ 1⅛
53	16½	Atl G&W Indies	5	39	38½	39	+ ½
24⅜	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
111⅝	107	Atl Refining (1)	17	237⅜	23	23¼	— ⅜
71½	65⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
50¼	47¼	Atlas Corp (1½g)	68	7⅛	7	7⅛	
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (2)	1	50	50	50	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	65¾	65½	65¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 15
		Aviation Corp	87	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	18	13½	13¼	13½	
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	18	6⅜	6	6⅜	
8½		Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅞	7	Barber As (1¼e)	11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barker Bros 1½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 14
24⅞	16½	Barnsdall (.45g)	15	9	9	9	
31⅜	25¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	6	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
27½	22	Bayuk Cig (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	Oct 16
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
41¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	7	36¼	35½	36	+ ¼
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
14¾	10	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
131½	119½	Beth Steel (4½g)	63	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅝
3¼	2¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120⅝	119½	119½	— 1¼
16⅞	16½	Bigelow S (3g)	2	28½	28	28	
10⅛	6⅝	Black & Decker(2)	1	21	21	21	
18⅜	15½	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24¼	12⅜	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14	14	14	Oct 15
35	25½	Boeing Airplane	35	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ⅝
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&B 1½g	8	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
21⅞	17⅛	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	12	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
22⅝	15½	Borg-Warn 1.30g	13	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	2½	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Oct 16
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Oct 14
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	29	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
41	27¾	Briggs & St 2¼g	20	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅜
45½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	2	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	2½	2½	2½	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	34	34	34	— 2½
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	8	16	16	16	
8¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8	½	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6	6	6	
34¼	22	Bullard (1½g)	3	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	30	2	2	2	
20⅞	15¼	Buring (.95g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 16
56¼	40	Burling pf (2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 15
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	Oct 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(.45g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	12	22⅝	21¾	21¾	Oct 16
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
7⅛	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 16
11⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	3	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 16
50⅛	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 16
67¾	43	Case (J I) Co(3e)	2	76	76	76	+ ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	41	41	41	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	8	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	33	33	33	+ ¾
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ (.80)	4	6	6	6	
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta B	1	3	3	3	Oct 9
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	12½	11¾	12½	+ 1⅛
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 16
29⅜	27½	Cert-teed Prod	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Chain Belt 1½g	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
22½	17½	Champ P & F 1g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
16	11⅝	Checker Cab	2	21	20½	20½	Oct 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	22	35⅜	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Oct 16
4⅛	2¼	Ches Corp	4	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 16
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 15
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	Oct 2
11½	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	12	23¾	23	23¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	3	28⅜	28½	28½	— ⅛
18⅜	13¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 9
14	9	Del & Hudson	6	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	12	9⅝	9½	9¾	
23¼	19⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	21½	Detroit E (1.40g)	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
41¾	34¾	Dia-Match(1½g)	4	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	39	39	39	Oct 16
18¼	12⅜	Diam T M (¾g)	8	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
86	68⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	8	78¾	78¾	78¾	Oct 15
9¾	7	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
23¼	17	Dist-Vortex (½g)	7	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17	14¼	Doehler D C(1g)	3	20	19¾	20	
79¼	63½	Dome Mines(h2)	1	15⅛	15	15	
141¾	111⅛	Douglas Air (5e)	4	72	70¾	72	+ ¾
21¾	16½	Dow Chem (3)	15	113⅝	112⅞	113¼	+1⅜
6⅜	4	Dresser Mfg (1g)	3	16½	16⅛	16¼	Oct 16
164¾	138	DuPont de N3¼g	27	142¾	141½	141⅝	— ¼
126½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Oct 16
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	14	30½	29½	30¼	+ ¾
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3	3	3	
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	4	134	132	134	+ 2
36⅞	29¾	Eaton Mfg (2¼g)	6	29¾	29⅜	29¾	
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	El & Mus Ind	5	4	4	4	
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L(2.1g)	6	26¾	26⅜	26¾	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	14	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
34½	23½	El Power & Lt	33	1½	1½	1½	
43⅜	21	El P&L 6 pf .90k	4	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
27½	28	El P&L $7pf 1.05k	9	34¾	34	34¼	— ⅛
33	26⅛	El Stor Bat (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
47½	39½	El Paso NG(2.40)	1	29	29	29	Oct 16
7	3	Endi-Johns(3)	1	29	29	29	Oct 16
60¼	65	Eng Pub Service	2	3	3	3	
83½	70	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Oct 8
⅞	⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	78¾	78¼	78¾	Oct 8
10	6¾	Equit Off Bldg	2	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	5	Erie RR wi	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Oct 16
39⅜	32	Erie RR ct wi	32	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Erie RR pf A wi	8	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Erie 1 pf cod

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2s 50-48 Mch	103.3	103.3	103.3
2 2½s 60-55	111.11	111.11	111.11
28 2½s 58-56	104.16	104.14	104.16

New York City Bonds

27 3s 80	109¼	108½	108½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62⅛	62½	62⅛
5 Alleghany Inc 5s250	59⅛	59	59¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
2 Am&For Pls 2030	64¼	64	64¼
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	103½	104
2 AmT&T 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
231 Am T&T 3s 56	111¼	111	111⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67½	67	67
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106⅛	106½
3 Arm Del 4s 63	106½	106⅛	106½
13 AT&SG 4s 95	103⅛	103¼	103⅜
26 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-95	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 AT&SF 4½s 1950	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
11 A C Line 4½s 64	61½	61⅛	61⅛
4 A C Line 5s 45	95	94	94
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	102½	102½	102½
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 B&O 95 st A	58⅝	58⅜	58
5 B&O 95 st C	31	30⅜	30⅜
11 B&O 2009 st D	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
31 B&O 96 st F	31¼	30⅜	30⅜
21 B&O cv 60 st	30¼	30⅛	30¼
33 B&O 4s 48	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56¾	56¼	56⅝
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¼	48⅝	49¼
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1 Bell TPa 3s 48 B	87	87	87
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	110	110	110
5 BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	133¼	133¼	133¼
49 Boston&Me 4½s 70	99½	99½	99½
1 Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	35	35	35
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	20	20	20
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	93¼	93	93
13 Buf R&P 57 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can N Ry 5s 70	36	35⅞	35⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108	108	108
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	104	104	104
Can Pac 5s 54	111¾	111¼	111¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	84½	84½	84½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	92½	91½	91⅞
16 Can Pac 4s perp	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞
5 Celanese 3s 55	63½	63⅜	63½
10 Cent of Ga cn 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 C&O 4½s 92	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	131¾	131¾	131¾
1 C&O rfd 3½s 96E	105	105	105
11 Chi & Alton 3s 49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 CB&Q 4½s 77 A	15	14⅝	15
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	74½	74½	74½
2 CB&Q 5s gen 4s 58	67½	67½	67½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	80½	80⅜	80½
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Chi & E Ill inc 47	88¾	88¼	88¾
1 Chi&NW inc 4½s 2038	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	66¼	66¼	66¼
23 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
85 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	2	2	2
1 CMSP&P 4½s 89C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8 CM&StP gen 4s 89	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	37½	37	37½
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2038	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	23	23	23
26 CRI & P 4½s 88 reg	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2 CRI & P 4s 88	13½	13	13¼
2 CRI & P 4½s 52	20½	20½	20½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19¼	19¼	19¼
9 CHT&SE inc 5s 60	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63	51	51	51
6 Ch Un Sta 3s 63	109	109	109
20 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	103½	103¼	103½
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	99	98⅞	98⅞
6 Choc Okla&G 5s 52	95¾	95½	95¾
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	91¾	91¼	91¾
2 CCC&StL 5s CWM 4s 91	45	43	43
3 ClevUn Term 4½s 72	84	84	84
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
4 Col Fl 5s 43	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
88 Col&So 4½s 80	18	18	19
8 Columbia G 5s 52May	104	104	104
3 ColumbiaG5s 1961	104	104	104
13 Colo&SoR 5s Ref 2029	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Coml Mach Inc 4½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Comwlth Sd cv 3½s 53	52	52	52
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	111	111	111
1 Con Edis 2½s 46	110	110	110
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Con Cr cv 3½s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
37 Contin tal Oil 2¾s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 CubaNoRy 5½s2rlc	107¼	107¼	107¼
85 Del & Hud 4s 43	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
1 D & R G 4½s 36	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
6 D & R G 4s 36	13¼	13	13
1 D & R G West 5s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107	107¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	107	107	107
28 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¾	29¼	29¾
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¾	29¼	29¾
5 Erie 4½s 2015 w1	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	95½	95	95
20 Erie 4s 95 w1	59¾	59⅝	59¾
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	99	99
6 Goodrich 4½s 65	92¼	92	92
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106⅛	106	106
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88½	88½	88½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	86⅛	86½	86⅛
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	98¾	98¾	98¾
26 Hud Coal 5s52A	45½	45½	45½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	36¼	36	36¼
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	42¼	42¼	42¼
17 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	94¼	93¾	93¾
11 Ill Cent 4s 52	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 66	140	139½	140
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
18 IC&CSL&NO 63a	43¼	43	43
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43	43
2 Indpls Un Ry 3½s 86	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	101	101	101
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
15 Int Hydro El 6s 44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32	31½	32

Dow-Jones Averages
Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	119.01	27.96	17.41
Net change	+.49	+.16	+.01
Previous close	118.52	27.80	17.40
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.05
1941 low	118.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	100	100
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	69	69	69
69 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44⅛	44⅛
2 James Fa&Clea 4s 59	47½	47½	47½
8 K C Term 4s 60	49½	49½	49½
9 Lac Gas 6s 42A	109⅛	109	109
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	71	70¼	71
19 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81	81	81
19 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80	79⅝	80
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	80¼	79½	80¼
1 Leh & NY 4s45	98	97½	98
1 Leh & NY 4s45	55½	55½	55½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s54st	55½	55½	55½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s64st	67	67	67
8 Leh Val Cial 5s74st	60	60	60
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s54	60	60	60
11 Leh Val NY 4½s60	47	47	47
11 Lehigh Val 5s2003st	48⅛	48	48
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003st	33	32¾	32¾
24 Leh Val 4s2003st	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
5 Leh Val Term 5s51	28¼	27¾	28½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s49	52¼	52	52
4 Lous&N 4½s2003	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 Louis&N 4s60B	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Louis&Nash 3¾s2003	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Louis&N 3½s50A	85¼	85	85
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	103	103	103
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
30 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	109	109	109
33 Wabash 1st 5s 39	81	81	81
30 Wabash 2d 5s 39	50½	50½	50½
19 Wabash 5s 80 D	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	110½	110½	110½
20 Wabash 5s 76 B	106½	106½	106½
66 Wab&Pitts 78C	11	11	11
10 Wabash Dee M 4s 39	30	29¾	30
6 Walwrth 6s 55	96	96	96
1 Walwrth 4s 55		84½	84½
17 Warren Bros 6s 48	96¼	96	96¼
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	85	84	84
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	33½	33½	33½
1 Western Md 4s 52	41¼	41	41¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	91	91	91
15 Westn Pac 5s 46 ctf	25	25	25
4 Western Un 5s 51	24¼	24	24¼
2 Western Un 5s 60	85	86¼	88¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
1 Winston Sal 4s 60	115	115	115
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
3 Wisc Pub Ser 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
10 Young S&T 2¾s 60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

9 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	28	27½	28
28 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69	68¼	68¼
26 Australia 5s 55	76	76	76
3 Australia 5s 57	76	76	76
15 Aust 5½s 55	67½	67½	67½
1 Beri City Ei 6s 55	84	84	84
6 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19	19	19
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brazil C Ry Ei 7s 52	20	20	20
2 Brisbane 6s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Buen A 4½s 77	55¼	55¼	55¼
16 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4 Canada 4s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Canada 3½s 61	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
2 Canada 2¾s 44	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
2 Chile 6s 42 asd	99	99	99
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colombia 6s 61 Oct	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colomb 3s 70	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	32	32	32
1 Cuba 5½s 53	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Denmark 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	48	48	48
5 Dom Ist 5½s 60 ext	59½	59½	59½
15 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¾	7	7
47 Ger Gov 5½s 65 unst	6¼	6	6
2 Ger Gen Ei 6s 48	9	8¾	8¾
1 Haiti 6s 52	12	12	12
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	69	69	69
1 Italy 7s 1951	15½	15½	15½
1 Mendoza (Prov)4s 54	22	22	22
4 Mex 10 4s asd 45	80	80	80
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Monevideo 7s 52	13	13	13
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	83	83	83
3 Norway 6s 43	81	81	81
14 Orient Dev 6s 53	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
31 Orient Dev 6½s 58	38	38	38
1 Oslo City 4½s 60	40	39½	40
20 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	34	34	34
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Prussia 6½s 51	9¼	9	9¼
2 Queensld 6s 47	84½	84½	84½
5 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s 53	90¾	90¾	90¾
31 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	11	11	11
10 Sydney 5¼s 'Ss5	64½	64½	64½
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	80	78¾	80
1 Tokyo Ei Lt 6s '53	22	22	22
1 Ujiar Ei 7s '45	37	36	36
2 Urug 4½s 78	67	66	67
		50½	50½

Total today 4,513,000 previous day 7,477,900, week ago 5,825,700, year ago 6,294,500, two years ago 7,668,500, three years ago to date 1,660,547,925, year ago 1,243,527,050, two years ago 1,662,132,550.

Studebaker Deliveries Off

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Retail deliveries of Studebaker passenger cars and trucks in the United States during the month of September amounted to 6,791 units, the Studebaker corporation announced. 7,667. September sales brought the total of retail deliveries of these cars and trucks delivered at retail in the first nine months of the year to 100,876 units as compared to 76,860 in the same period in 1940.

Retail Advertising Off 1 P. C.

CHICAGO—Retail newspaper advertising in 84 major cities totaled 22,914,833 lines during the week ended Oct. 4, compared with 23,198,346 lines during the same week last year, a loss of 1.2 per cent, according to Advertising Age.

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 St L Pub Svc 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
2 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
9 St L S F 4½s 78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 St L S F 4½s '78 et st	14⅜	14⅛	15
23 St L S F 4s '50 A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
10 St L S W 5s '52	14	14	14
2 St L S W 1st 4s '89	35	35	33
24 Seab A L cn 6s '45	75½	75½	75½
1 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	77¾	77½	77½
6 Seab A L 4s '50 st	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Sea-All Fla 6s '33 A ct	125⅝	125	125⅝
4 Shell Un 2¾s '61	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Socony-Vac 2s '64	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 So Bell T&T 2½s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
33 So Pac 4½s 69	48¼	47⅞	48¼
21 So Pac 4½s 55	48¼	47⅞	48¼
10 So Pac cit 4s 49	61⅝	60⅝	61⅛
58 So Pac 3½s 46	45½	45⅛	45½
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	74	73¾	74
2 So YPac SPTer 4s 50	49¾	49	49¾
11 South Ry 6½s 56	80½	80	80
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	84¾	84¼	84⅜
42 South Ry gen 4s 56	79⅛	78⅛	79
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	60	59	60
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
38 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	106	105½	105⅞
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	105	105
2 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	89½	89½	89½
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
65 Third Ave aj 5s 60	62¾	62¼	62½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	14⅛	14	14¼
1 Un El Mo 3½s 71	52½	52	52
20 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112⅛	112⅛	112½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	111¼	111⅛	111¼
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98¾	99
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	90¾	90¼	90¾
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	96	96	96
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	102¾	102	102¾
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	68¾	68¾	68¾
30 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108¾	108¾	108¾
33 Wabash 1st 5s 39	22¾	22½	22½
30 Wabash 2d 5s 39	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
19 Wabash 5s 80 D	31½	31	31
2 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	22	22	22
20 Wabash 5s 76 B	22½	22½	22½
66 Wab&Pitts 78C	22½	22	22
10 Wabash Dee M 4s 39	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
6 Walwrth 6s 55	30	29¾	30
1 Walwrth 4s 55	96	96	96
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	84½	84½	84½
17 Warren Bros 6s 48	96¼	96	96¼
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	85	84	84
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	33½	33½	33½
1 Western Md 4s 52	41¼	41	41¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	91	91	91
15 Westn Pac 5s 46 ctf	25	25	25
4 Western Un 5s 51	24¼	24	24¼
2 Western Un 5s 60	85	86¼	88¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
1 Winston Sal 4s 60	115	115	115
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
3 Wisc Pub Ser 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
10 Young S&T 2¾s 60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

9 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	28	27½	28
28 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69	68¼	68¼
26 Australia 5s 55	76	76	76
3 Australia 5s 57	76	76	76
15 Aust 5½s 55	67½	67½	67½
1 Beri City Ei 6s 55	84	84	84
6 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19	19	19
1 Brazil C Ry Ei 7s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Brisbane 6s 50	20	20	20
2 Buen A 4½s 77	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Buen A 4½s 75	55¼	55¼	55¼
16 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
4 Canada 4s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Canada 3½s 61	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
2 Canada 2¾s 44	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
2 Chile 6s 42 asd	99	99	99
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colombia 6s 61 Oct	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colomb 3s 70	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	32	32	32
1 Cuba 5½s 53	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Denmark 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	48	48	48
5 Dom Ist 5½s 60 ext	59½	59½	59½
15 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¾	7	7
47 Ger Gov 5½s 65 unst	6¼	6	6
2 Ger Gen Ei 6s 48	9	8¾	8¾
1 Haiti 6s 52	12	12	12
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	69	69	69
1 Italy 7s 1951	15½	15½	15½
1 Mendoza (Prov)4s 54	22	22	22
4 Mex 10 4s asd 45	80	80	80
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Monevideo 7s 52	13	13	13
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	83	83	83
3 Norway 6s 43	81	81	81
14 Orient Dev 6s 53	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
31 Orient Dev 6½s 58	38	38	38
1 Oslo City 4½s 60	40	39½	40
20 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	34	34	34
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Prussia 6½s 51	9¼	9	9¼
2 Queensld 6s 47	84½	84½	84½
5 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s 53	90¾	90¾	90¾
31 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	11	11	11
10 Sydney 5¼s 'Ss5	64½	64½	64½
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	80	78¾	80
1 Tokyo Ei Lt 6s '53	22	22	22
1 Ujiar Ei 7s '45	37	36	36
2 Urug 4½s 78	67	66	67
		50½	50½

Total today 4,513,000 previous day 7,477,900, week ago 5,825,700, year ago 6,294,500, two years ago 7,668,500, three years ago to date 1,660,547,925, year ago 1,243,527,050, two years ago 1,662,132,550.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8½
American Hardware Co.	22	24
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co.	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	--
Appleton Company	29½	33½
Appleton Company 7 pf	38½	42½
Applied Arts Corp	23	25
Arlington Mills	2½	3½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	15½	17¾
Automobile Banking Corp A.	12¼	13¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	24¾	26¾
Auto Ordnance	8½	9¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	72	74½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7½	8¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62	67
Bird & Son Inc. 5 pf	102	--
Boston Wharf Company	14¾	16¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28½	32½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	--
Brinks Inc.	77	--
Campbell A. S. Co. Inc.	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	30	35
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	105	110
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	70	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15	17
Eastern Corporation	5¼	6¼
Eastern Corporation pf	16	18
Exolon Co	11¾	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	25	28
Franklin Process Co	31	34
Fruit of theLoom	10½	12
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17¾
General Machinery	21½	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¼	13¼
Goodall Worsted Company	16	20
Graton & Knight Co	7½	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	45	50
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	77½	82½
Great Northern Paper Co	14¾	16¾
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	60	65
Harrington & Richardson	17½	20½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	4¾	5
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	7¼	9¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	11¼	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	19	21¼
Hooker Electro Chem	23¾	26
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	20¾	22½
†International Machine Tool	85	86¾
Keith George E Co	10½	12¾
Kennedy's Inc	9½	11
King-Seeley Corp	16⅞	18½
Landers Frary & Clark	7¼	8¼
Lawrence Portland Cement	20¼	23½
Lincoln Stores Inc	15	17
Lincoln Stores 7	23¼	25¼
Ludlow Mfg Associates	107½	--
Marathon Paper Mills	103	108
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	34	36
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¾	49¾

Commerce and Finance

Economic Disaster Facing Little Business, Senate Hears

Business and Industry

Bethlehem Plans Huge Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announces that an allotment of $55,777,000 for an expansion of the production of pig iron, coke, open-hearth stel ingots and plates by the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The Defense Plant Corp., RFC subsidiary, will do the financing, at the request of the Office of Production Management and the War and Navy Departments. This new development is part of the program under which the Government is seeking to step up steel production by at least 10,000,000 tons annually, including the necessary integrated facilities together with extra pig iron capacity needed to offset the shortage of scrap.

Scrambled-Facilities

According to steel men the agreement with Bethlehem differs from previous commitments in that the contract is of the "scrambled-facilities" type which was under discussion by the Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board at its regular session yesterday. The "scrambled-facilities" contracts provide for the addition of equipment where needed within a plant already in operation, whereas previous financing ventures in the steel industry had involved the erection of entirely new plants.

The money granted, according to Mr. Jones, will be used in providing pig iron plants to be situated at Bethlehem and Steelton, Pa.; Sparrows Point, Md., and Lackawanna, N. Y. A plate mill will also be provided at Sparrows Point.

Capacities Increased

The expanded plants will have an annual capacity of about 1,332,000 tons of pig iron, 1,194,000 tons of coke and 180,000 tons of steel ingots. The capacity of the plate mill will be about 720,000 tons annually.

The plants and facilities will be owned by the Defense Plant Corporation, and operated under a lease agreement by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The Sparrows Point plate mill is expected to cost about 23,000,000 and to be in production in twelve to fourteen months. It will roll plate up to 120 inches in width and one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

German External 7 P. C. Dawes Loan, Bonds in Default

NEW YORK (AP)—Germany's external 7 per cent bonds, known as the Dawes plan loan, are in default because funds were not provided for payment of the Oct. 15 interest coupon.

The German Embassy, through the office of its commercial attache, explained:

"Since by the decree issued by th President of the United States on June 14, 1941, all German assets in the United States have been frozen, there are no dollar funds available for further purchases of coupons of the German external loan 1924 (Dawes loan) and the German Government interpational 5½ per cent loan 1930 (Young loan) stamped 'U. S. A. domicile Oct. 1, 1935.'"

The coupons due were the first to become payable since the Presidential freezing order. For the last seven years, Germany had been making partial payments on both loans to American bondholders.

At present $59,633,400 of the Dawes loan bonds are outstanding, as are $91,305,600 of the Young loan.

Beech Aircraft Corp. Increases Wages

NEW YORK (AP)—Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kan., anounced it would increase the pay of its 5,5000 hourly workers 2½ cents per hour effective Oct. 20.

This is the second voluntary increase the company has given its hourly workers within the past five months and, it said in a statement, was "granted as a voluntary bonus for reaching the second predetermined level of production of Beechcraft planes for the U. S. Army and Navy."

More than 90 per cent of the company's shop and office workers are affected by the increase which will add about $400,000 annually to the pay roll.

The corporation is working on a backlog of $88,000,000 in orders.

English Note Circulation Rises to New Record High

LONDON (AP)—For the seventh consecutive week the Bank of England reported an increase in note circulation, and in each instance established a new all time record high. Today's figures stood at £686,063,000, an increase of £2,744,000.

The total increase for note circulation during the past seven weeks amounted to £21,360,000.

THE KIND OF BANK YOUR BUSINESS NEEDS
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Takes New Post

Matar Studio

Clifford B. Reeves

Appointed assistant to the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Mr. Reeves will start his new duties Nov. 1, when he will resign as vice-president of Doremus & Co.

Rock Island Not To Be Run by N. Y. Bankers, Says Judge

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe asserted from the bench that the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad "will not be run from New York by New York bankers."

His comment came during a hearing at which submission of evidence on objections to the railroad's plan of reorganization was completed. It was made after Herbert J. Campbell, representing a minority group holding $14,000,000 worth of bonds, protested that minority interests would not have representation on the board of management under the plan.

"Under the plan of reorganization this court has no word on who the managers shall be, but must approve them when selected," Judge Igoe said. "This line will not be run from New York by New York bankers. The line should be run by Chicago or at least by western men. This court must be convinced that the board of management will be a good thing for the road."

Many of the objections presented during a three-day hearing were based on contentions that nearly all the $300,000,000 equity of preferred and common stockholders would be wiped out by the plan.

Economy in Use Of Oil Products Reported Necessary

CHICAGO (AP)—J. Howard Marshall, chief counsel for the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator, suggested that economy in the use of oil and petroleum products was in order.

"The cold hard facts are that we are producing and consuming oil much faster than we are finding it, demand is rising faster than we had anticipated and our potential ability to produce more oil than we are now producing is much less than is commonly imagined," he said in a prepared address to the National Oil Marketers Association.

In many areas, he added, refining already was running in excess of theoretical capacities. As for the situation on the east coast, Mr. Marshall said:

"We in the co-ordinator's office believed, and still believe, that it was our clear-cut duty to hedge against an uncertain future through a slight curtailment in the non-essential uses of gasoline in order to be absolutely sure that we would have enough fuel oils and gasoline in tanks to supply our vital requirements, no matter what ensues."

Safeway Stores Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Safeway Stores, Incorporated, Reno, Nev., has advised the Securities Commission of its intention to issue 27,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value.

The company said that the proceeds would be used to reimburse its treasury in part for the $2,750,000 which it paid for National Grocery Company, a New Jersey corporation, on October 6.

The issue will be offered publicly through a group of underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Bean, New York.

The registration statement disclosed total sales in 2,513 retail stores during the first six months of this year amounted to $218,024,414.

Harold Fowler McCormick

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Harold Fowler McCormick, who passed on yesterday, was the son of Cyrus Hall McCormick, and former president and chairman of the board of International Harvester Co.

Mr. McCormick served an apprenticeship in his father's International Harvester Company, became vice-president in the 1902 and president in 1918 but relinquished the presidency your years later when the company was reorganized and became chairman of the board of directors.

Rise in Debt Limit Likely With New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has made plans to begin borrowing extra money as the first step in a proposed program to consolidate all federal debts—those of the Treasury, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other agencies.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, after disclosing at a morning press conference Thursday that the consolidation was under consideration, announced later that next week's sale of Treasury bills would include $50,000,000 to be used in refunding securities of various federal agencies with direct Treasury obligations.

Applied to USHA

Mr. Morgenthau announced the new plan definitely would be applied to the United States Housing Authority and might be extended to all other agencies. The USHA has $112,000,000 of its own securities coming due for payment in a couple of weeks. Normally, USHA would have issued new securities to refund these. However, this time, the Treasury will lend USHA the money to pay off the maturing securities. Apparently, $50,000,000 to be included in next year's Treasury bill sale will be used for this purpose.

Mr. Morgenthau said it would be cheaper and simpler to have only one kind of government security than to have several kinds as at present, particularly in view of the huge borrowing to finance the defense program.

"The borrowing program," he said, "is so huge, so immense, that as far as the Federal Government is concerned it seems to be common sense that the decks be cleared for the United States Treasury. . . .

"We will most likely have to go in the market (financial market) at least every other month. That is often enough, and with that in mind we are studying the possibility of borrowing easier and cheaper through this method, because the Government guranteed agencies have to pay a higher rate of interest than the Treasury does, so if the Treasury did all the borrowing we would do it for less money."

Agencies Not Included

Mr. Morgenthau conceded that the plan would hasten the day when the Treasury will reach its present $65,000,000,000 debt limit and will have to ask Congress for an increase. The debts of the various agencies do not count towards the debt limit. For instance, the latest Treasury statements show that the Treasury owes $51,554,945,436, which counts toward the debt limit, and other agencies owe $6,928,941,005, which does not count toward the debt limit.

Treasury borrowing alone is lifting the debt rapidly. Currently the Government is spending about $1,000,000,000 a month more than its revenue. Some of this money is being borrowed from Government trust funds such as Social Security, and some is being borrowed from small investors through the sale of defense savings bonds. Large amounts also are being borrowed through the sale of ordinary types of Treasury bonds to banks, insurance companies and other large investors.

National Income Highest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August the national income produced in the United States rose for the sixth consecutive month and reached the highest monthly figure on record, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income amounted to $9,081,000.000 in August as compared with $8,496,000,000 in July and with $6,254,000,000 in August last year. The national income in August was thus 45.2 per cent larger than in the corresponding month of 1940. The national income during the first eight months totaled $61,124,000,000 this year as compared with $46,555,000,000 last year, an increase of 31.3 per cent.

Preliminary information indicates that the national income showed a further expansion in September and the prospect is that it will show another gain in October. The present outlook is that the national income for the full year will be close to $100,000,000,000.

Real Estate Bond Prices Continue Steady Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real estate bond prices increased further during September for the fifteenth consecutive month, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average covering 200 representative issues. The rise of 1 per cent during the month lifted the average to $313. This compared with $281 on Dec. 31, 1940, an advance of 11.4 per cent.

Although the increase for September was not so large as the 2.3 per cent shown in August, it was the second consecutive month in which every classification of the price average showed some increase.

Philadelphia issues increased 2.1 per cent in September followed by New York which was up 0.7 per cent, Boston up 0.6 per cent and Pittsburgh up fractionally. So far this year the New York issues have shown the best improvement with an increase of 12.6 per cent. Boston issues which have the highest average price of $460 per $1000 are only 1.5 per cent above the 1940 close.

Defense Projects Open New Avenues to Low-Cost Housing

Third of four articles on how the defense emergency is breaking down resistance which has held back home building and is now changing it to one of the most progressive branches of American industry.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three current defense-area building projects illustrate how the defense program may enable the building industry to cut through previous resistance to the modernization of low-cost home-building methods.

The first is the recently much-publicized case of the Currier Lumber Company, whose bid to put up 300 defense-project houses at around $3,250 each against the next highest bid of $4,520 was turned down at the instance of OPM Commissioner Sidney Hillman to protect an OPM agreement with the American Federation of Labor building unions. The case now bids fair to become a cause celebre, and shows how the psychology of defense puts a different emphasis on the long effort to modernize home building.

The Currier firm, a closed C. I. O. shop free from the customary A. F. of L. trade restrictions, yet paying above prevailing wages, effects its economies through mass production and pre-fabrication. One of the reasons given by Mr. Carmody, who acted on Mr. Hillman's cue, for turning down the bid was that Currier's methods would cause "a revolution in the building industry." Mr. Carmody said he didn't "want to be the person that creates this revolution." The Currier houses would be put together on assembly-line methods and installed on the lot in six hours.

Predicts $2,500 Houses

Testifying before the Truman Committee investigating the defense program, Mr. Currier calmly predicted that the time would come when a house 24 by 30 feet with full basement and every modern convenience could be built for $2,500, a type of guess which seems to be endemic among building contractors and materials men now trying to introduce new methods.

The case should provide strong meat for Thurman Arnold's anti-trust division. Mr. Arnold a fortnight before had told the State Bar of California in a speech at Yosemite, California, that labor restrictions on production "which have nothing to do with wages or hours or conditions of labor" are costing the American consumer more than $1,000,000,000 a year and that "a few strategically located labor unions" were hampering national defense by restricting production by "some means or other."

The anti-trust division's hands have been tied in such cases by the recent Supreme Court decision in the Hutcheson case. However, the Hutcheson case may be by-passed within the next year or so by one or both of two developments.

One is the recent master's decision of John Kirkland Clark handed down in New York in a case where certain electrical manufacturers tried to break the hold of a New York local of the (A. F. of L.) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on electrical installations in New York City, amounting in effect to a tariff wall round New York against out-of-town electrical work. Mr. Clark argued that the case does not come under the Hutcheson decision, and his findings will almost certainly go up to the high court or be sustained by the lower courts. The other possibility is that the unfavorable publicity in the Currier case and perhaps subsequent cases may lead to some kind of statutory breach in the situation.

Second illustration of the new trend is in the Indian Head, Maryland, 650-unit housing project of the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency. It was described in the Federal Home Loan Bank Review of September under the heading "Defense Housing: A Proving Ground for New Ideas in Construction."

Said the Review, "In these days when 'timetables' are all-important, construction schedules have usually been measured in terms of weeks or even months; but not so at the Federal Government's new defense-housing project at Indian Head. In the short span of eight hours, a crew of workmen tore down a completed home—transported the component parts a distance of 30 miles—and then reassembled the pieces, making the house ready for immediate occupancy. In this manner some of the new techniques in home building such as demountability and pre-fabrication are being demonstrated currently . . . at Indian Head. . . ."

For dwellings on this project, "the contracts specified two conditions; first, the houses must be 'pre-fabricated,' that is, they must be assembled on the site from prebuilt sections or panels." Second, they have to be "demountable," that is, capable of being torn down and reassembled on another location with a minimum loss of materials, equipment, and time.

Defense Hope

"Prefabrication," said the Review, "is by no means a new factor in the construction of houses for even in the last War there were isolated attempts at pre-cast concrete panels and walls. . . . Progress in this field has been relatively slow, except in recent years, yet the Architectural Forum has expressed the hope that current defense housing needs might do for pre-fabrication what World War I did for the aircraft industry—raise it from infancy to adolescence in no time. In the last year and a half the Navy and Federal Works Agency have contracted for more than 17,000 pre-fabricated units.

"Demountability, on the other hand, is . . . a new phase . . . , yet its impact upon the long-run economic effect of large-scale defense housing is worthy of careful study . . . much of the present housing demand will be temporary . . . yet the need is acute and must be met now. If the boom towns of today become the ghost towns of tomorrow, then the economic consequences of a program of permanent houses for which there would be no permanent demand are obvious . . . to secure a . . . shelter more adequate than a trailer or tent, yet (with) mobility and high salvage value, . . . is the goal of demountable housing, and . . . approximately 70 per cent of the contracts for pre-fabricated housing include this requirement. . . ."

(The fourth and final article of this series will describe a third significant housing development, the ultimate goal of which is to provide homes for a city of 125,000 persons in the neighborhood of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company outside of Baltimore; and will then discuss the general implications to be drawn from these three illustrations of defense-area modern home construction.)

Boom in Sale of Farms Is Seen Due To Defense and British Aid Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—A boom in sales of farms—the first in about 20 years—was attributed by government officials to the national defense and British-aid programs.

The rise in value of farm lands and rapid increase in sales of these properties already has caused anxiety among some who remember the world war boom and crash. Government leaders have urged lenders who serve farmers to go easy on credit extensions and have suggested that farmers, traditionally burdened by mortgages, devote additional income to repayment of debts.

Gov. A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration reported that applications for loans to purchase farms spurted 50 per cent in some states in the first half of this year.

"Everywhere there are signs that point to a rise in the market for farm real estate," he said. "Institutional lenders owning farm real estate are reporting increases in the volume of farm sales that exceed those of the first six months of last year by from 25 to 50 per cent in some areas. Gains in the dollar volume running as high as 85 per cent above the same months of 1940 are also reported."

Mr. Black said these were "welcome signs after years of depressed values; and after years of virtually no sales, or sales at only deflated values."

At the same time, he cautioned against making farm loans at inflated values, recalling the world war boom when farm land values skyrocketed from $35,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000 in 10 years and then fell off after 1920, leaving lenders and borrowers with a mortgage load that caused years of depression and foreclosures. Loans should be made, he said, only on "normal values."

The FCA was set up in 1933 to provide government credit to farmers and lenders faced with bankruptcy. It now holds about 40 per cent of the farm mortgage debt of the entire country.

N. Y. Banking Group Plans Series of Radio Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking has planned a series of 10 weekly broadcasts on banking subjects. The first began yesterday over station WNYC. Dr. William A. Irwin, National Educational Director of the Institute, will open the series with a talk on the history of banking.

This series of broadcasts was arranged through the co-operation of the Board of Education of New York City, and will be heard by New York City high school students on Wednesdays at 10:45 a. m. as part of their curriculum, as well as by the general public.

Others scheduled to speak, during the series, on varied phases of banking and finance include the following:

George B. Roberts, Vice-President, The National City Bank; Philip A. Benson, President, The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Henry C. Von Elm, Vice-Chairman, Manuafcturers Trust Company; G. Russell Clark, Assistant Manager, New York Clearing House; Horace L. Sanford, Secretary, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Charles H. Schoch, Deputy Superintendent of Banks, State of New York; Murray Shields, Economist, Irving Trust Company; Shepard Morgan, Vice-President, Chase National Bank; George Weiss, Economist and Partner, J. S. Bache and Company.

Senators Urge Action to Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, told that economic disaster hung like a shadow over little business, heard a proposal that Congress provide "compensation" for the employees and operators of small firms forced to close because of the defense program's absorption of raw materials.

This suggestion came from Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida as a half dozen of his colleagues joined in dire predictions about the effect upon these concerns of the priorities system under which defense industries get first call upon dwindling stocks of strategic materials.

Many Losing Jobs

Senator Pepper said Congress might as well face the fact that "hundreds of thousands" of persons were going to lose their jobs because the companies they were working for no longer could get supplies they needed to continue operations.

"Congress had just as well get ready to appropriate money to give jobs to those who are going to be thrown out of work and to give productivity to those small businesses that are going to be forced out of business," he declared.

"I call on President Roosevelt now to start meeting this problem by an adequate program."

Agreeing with Senator Pepper that a crisis was imminent, Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana asserted that the trend of the whole priorities program thus far was toward the creation of "super-monopolies," because big business was getting nearly all of the defense contracts.

Time for Action

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan touched off the discussion by inquiring of Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri whether a proposed increase of three in the Senate Defense Investigating Committee would permit a thorough inquiry into the priorities setup.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, asserted that the time had come for action, not investigations. He urged speedy consideration of his own proposal to create a five-member priorities board to which little business could appeal when denied supplies.

The Senate finally approved the proposal to increase the size of the defense investigating committee, with Senator Truman's assurance that the group would continue its inquiry into priorities.

Associated Gas Is To Carry Out Plan Of Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—The trustees of Associated Gas & Electric Co. have found their way clear to carry out their program of recapitalizing the system's principal sub-holding firm, NY-PA-NJ Utilities Co. and to refund more than $90,000,000 of bonds of three operating companies.

This opportunity was effected by Judge Vincent L. Leibell of the Federal District Court who authorized the trustees to sell $5,000,000 of 2¼ per cent certificates of indebtedness, maturing in two years, to the Guaranty Trust Co.

Proceeds of the sale, with other funds, will be used to pay the Government's claim of $5,700,000 for income tax arrears.

When this tax is paid, there will be released to the trustees $12,000,000 of Metropolitan Edison Corp. 5½ per cent secured consolidated refunding bonds, $6,998,100 of Metropolitan Edison 6 per cent secured consolidated refunding bonds, 343,396 shares of the same company's common stock, 87,500 shares of common of New Jersey Power & Light Co., and 22,130 shares of common of Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.

These securities are desired by the trustees to use as collateral in their refinancing operations for these subsidiaries.

A.T.&T. Unsubscribed Notes Available

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will offer, from time to time after Oct. 15, the unsubscribed $10,839,700 portion of its $233,584,000 convertible debentures on the New York Stock Exchange and other important exchanges throughout the country, it was disclosed.

This unusual procedure was revealed in a supplement to the prospectus for the big issue, which was offered recently to stockholders through subscription rights.

Other exchanges which will be used for the distribution operation include those at Chicago, Boston, Phladelphia, and Washington.

Regular members of the exchanges will act as brokers for the debentures, it was said, but their identities were not revealed. They will receive only the customary broker's fee of $2.50 per $1,000 face amount of the debentures.

Equitable Life Reports Record Insurance Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Total insurance in force held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. increased $328,182,113 during the first nine months of 1941 and as of October 1 stood at the record high of $7,465,102,775, Thomas I. Parkinson, President, announced.

The increase was attributable to expanding pay rolls affecting group insurance coverages, among other things, Mr. Parkinson said.

During the same period payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totaled $158,534,514.

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Elected Vice-President of E. H. Rollins & Sons. Mr. Sweeny has been associated with the firm since 1930.

88 Class I Roads Indicate 27.3 P. C. Rise in Revenues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-eight Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $396,976,910 in September, compared with $311,835,231 in September, 1940, an increase of 27.3 per cent, the Association of American Railroads reported. The association said these carriers provided 81.5 per cent of total operating revenue of all Class I railroads.

The freight revenues of these railroads amounted to $333,157,318, compared with $256,128,465 in September, 1940, an increase of 30.1 per cent. Passenger revenues totaled $36,887,677, compared with $30,330,339, an increase of 21.6 per cent.

Other railway statements are reported as follows:

	1941	1940
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe		
August net income	$4,296,818	$1,172,881
8 months' net income	17,555,522	2,457,329
Baltimore & Ohio		
August net income	$3,659,147	$1,076,700
8 months' net income	15,148,403	126,891
Central of New Jersey		
August net income	$301,144	*$326,358
8 months' net income	73,100	*2,421,207
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha		
August net income	$139,454	*$65,261
8 months' net income	614,709	1,988,690
Delaware & Hudson		
August net income	$743,654	$230,915
8 mos' net income	2,780,929	983,739
Detroit & Mackinac		
August net loss	$7,750	†$14,431
8 mos' net loss	58,406	26,391
Missouri-Kansas-Texas		
‡August net income	$276,198	*$333,133
‡8 months' net loss	294,793	2,253,037
N. Y., Ontario & Western		
August net loss	$58,666	$138,020
8 mos' net loss	1,047,532	1,409,444
Reading		
August net income	$1,035,697	$512,813
8 mos' net income	*6,083,667	†3,227,282
Rutland		
August net income	$11,835	*$38,498
8 months' net loss	85,921	314,551
Wabash		
August net income	$401,869	*$291,935
8 months' net income	1,752,834	*8,050,075
Ann Arbor (Wabash)		
August net income	$33,158	$17,870
8 months' net income	165,660	*90,147

*Loss. †Income. ‡After adjustment bond interest.

Metal Exposition For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With the defense program centering attention on the supply and use of metals, this year's National Metal Congress and Exposition takes on an added significance. The exposition is to be held in Philadelphia's Convention Hall and Commercial Museum during the week beginning Oct. 20, and according to its managing director, W. H. Eisenman, it will set new records in size and interest aroused.

More than 100,000 square feet of floor space will be used by more than 300 exhibitors, Mr. Eisenman says. Much of the interest in the show, he adds, results from the decision of various defense agencies to use the Congress as a medium for airing various problems encountered in the rearmament program and for seeking solutions of them. An important feature of the program is to be a daily defense forum at which Government officials and production executives are expected to discuss questions of delivery of materials and other difficulties which defense and civilian goods manufacturers are now encountering.

Meeting with the Government officials will be executives of metal industries, mettallurgists, shop superintendents and engineers.

The event is sponsored by the American Society for Metals.

Johns-Manville Reports Profit Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — Johns-Manville Corp. and Canadian and domestic subsidiaries (excluding European subsidiaries) reported net profit for the September quarter of $1,470,183, or $1.62 a common share, compared with $1,638,312, or $1.79 a share, in the like 1940 period.

In the recent quarter the company set aside $4,211,978 provision for federal income and excess profits taxes compared with $1,416,974 for the same purpose in the like 1940 quarter.

Sales in the three months ended Sept. 30 were 57 per cent greater than in the period ended Sept. 30, 1940.

Dept. Store Sales Up 13 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended October 11 were 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Chicago Firm Barred From Aluminum

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Cracking down in its drive to prevent diversion of critical metals to non-defense channels, the government slapped a six-months ban on aluminum operations by a Chicago firm.

Donald M. Nelson, priorities director of the Office of Production Management, issued the order against the Central Pattern and Foundry Company. It will be effective from Oct. 1 to March 1, 1942.

"This company is just the first to be struck," Mr. Nelson said. "Don't think it is an isolated case because it is just the beginning."

In Chicago, a company official said "we have not heard from the government and assume it is a mistake. There will be no further comment at this time."

Mr. Nelson said OPM investigators were inquiring into the activities of 1,800 aluminum companies. He explained Central Foundry was charged with shipping 41,449 pounds of aluminum last July to six other firms and that the metal was used in the manufacture of juke boxes, coin-operated devices, cameras, vacuum cleaners and seats for railroad coaches.

The order, first to be issued by OPM, does not affect the firm's defense contracts or its operations in zinc and brass. Mr. Nelson said. He estimated the company had 288,000 pounds of aluminum in stock and could complete defense contracts on its books as of Oct. 1 in about a month.

Central Foundry employs about 250 men and averages about $1,500,000 a year in aluminum operations which comprise about 60 per cent of its business, Mr. Nelson said.

Steel Output Declared Held Up by Strikes

NEW YORK (AP)—Strikes and interruptions by other factors has resulted in large losses in steel production invaluable in the present defense program, "Iron Age" said in the weekly review of the steel industry.

"Events of the last few days have upheld the position of steel union leaders that there are two defense programs, the national defense program and the 'union defense program,'" the publication stated.

"Flash strikes in metal-working plants vital to defense (the national defense program) continued this week in many industrial areas. In some ways the 'union defense program,' despite a belated plea by President Roosevelt for industrial peace, was, from the viewpoint of union leaders, making the greater progress. For example, last week's strike at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.'s Gary plant resulted in a loss, which cannot be made up, of 40,000 tons of steel ingots, of more than 30,000 tons of rolled steel products and about 25,000 tons of pig iron.

"The steel lost in the Carnegie-Illinois strikes," Iron Age estimates, "could have been used to manufacture 2,856 fighting tanks, or more than 2,200 railroad cars, or 54 submarines, or more than a half million 155 mm. howitzer shells, or 13 merchant ships."

Engineering Awards Decrease Sharply

NEW YORK, (AP)—Engineering construction awards slumped sharply during the short week which included the Columbus Day holiday, totaling $42,944,000 compared with $78,661,000 the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

During the same week a year ago, when defense contracts were hitting huge totals, awards amounted to $238,793,900, the highest volume for any week of 1940.

Comparison of awards by classes follows:

	Latest wk (4 days)	Prev wk (5 days)	Year ago (5 days)
Private	$12,345,000	$13,606,000	$66,198,000
state and municipl	15,258,000	32,075,000	24,169,000
Federal	15,341,000	32,980,000	148,426,000
Total	42,944,000	78,661,000	238,793,000

Defense Building Seen Using Idle

LOS ANGELES (AP) — National defense building will shortly absorb the men, machines and industry made idle through the priorities system, Sidney Hillman, labor chief of the Office of Production Management, declared.

"Those startled by the headlines to the effect that private construction would be largely stopped because of the needs of the national defense program for materials should not be alarmed further," Mr. Hillman said in an interview.

He added, "This is one of the phenomena we must take in stride if we are to preserve our liberties against Hitlerism."

Forshay Heads Group Of Insurance Agents

KANSAS CITY (AP)—R. W. Forshay of Anita, Iowa, has been elected President of the National Association of Insurance Agents, succeeding Payne H. Midyette of Tallahassee, Fla.

David A. North, New Haven, Conn., has been chosen vice president and Mr. Midyette as chairman of the executive committee, which will select the date and the city for next year's convention later.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 20c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious. All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Deehls, 6-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

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Excellent service; restaurant; maid, etc.; garage facilities. Apply office.
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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1400, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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CURTIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
155 Huntington Ave., Boston, Com. 0707
Permanents $3.95 up. Artistic Beauty Work.

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON — Permanents $4.95 and up, ends $3.50. Expert operators. 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1520.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE home wanted for girl aged 5; prefer family with child about same age. Write Box J-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRESSMAKING—HOUSECOATS, Alterations, Fall Drapes. (Colored). WA. 3-1304. Write Box S-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

GENERAL housework; 4 in family; Protestant; reference necessary. MRS. B. F. DENNIE, Gloversville, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Our need is for a woman or girl to take care of small home—cleaning, cooking, etc.—one who loves children; other help in home; we both go to business. Call Wilton, Conn., 501, or write Box W-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER—2 adults in family; must live out due to small house; Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings free; $15.00 weekly. Write MRS. C. E. REES, Wilton, Conn., or phone evenings 173.

WANTED at once waitress-assistant cook. Christian Scientist preferred, for small private school 65 miles from New York City. Box P-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2460

OFFICES TO LET

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PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS private home for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; beautiful scenery; open all year; permanent or transient; rooms with baths. Write for folder. MRS. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. F. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6560.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS 11th floor; 3-5 windows; twin beds, single; housekeeping; $7.50, $10.00. Thompson, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 36 St. Stephen St.—Open for guests; references; homelike. MRS. HARVEY McLOUD. Tel. Com. 3571.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Warm, sunny room, fireplace; attractive; reasonable; continuous hot water, shower; 5 minutes from Harvard University. Tel. Kir. 0912.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 106th St., 255 West (10-A)—Corner, river view; twin beds, water; sunny single, water in closet; quiet surroundings.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, private family; ideal home, easily accessible to Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Blue Hills 0465 (Mass.).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAMILY. CONVENIENT TO TRANSPORTATION. UNLIMITED PHONE. PLENTY HOT WATER. NEAT AND CLEAN. 5629 KANSAS AVE., N. W. PHONE GEORGIA 2063 BEFORE 9 A. M. OR AFTER 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE ROOM large closet; 3 windows; private home; $25.00; also girl to share large third-story room, $15.00. 4121 9th St. N. W. Telephone TAylor 8470.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White of Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass.
Renew your hats and shoes here.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLUMBIA law graduate, passed N. Y. bar examination, offers services where dependability, discernment and thoroughness are required. I. Barnett, 30 Harvard Rd., Garden City, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, companion. Christian Scientist, business and nursing experienced; fond of children; consider charge motherless home. Box X-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CATERING COOK—Special dinners, buffet suppers; splendid references; American born; also desires permanent place; $85 monthly. Traf. 4-8276 (N. Y. C.).

POSITION wanted as hostess, receptionist, home-worker companion by Christian Scientist. Write Box H-28, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, Christian Scientist, experienced care given children; excellent references. Write Box E-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Myrtle Gordon Roberts
PIANO—CLASS—PRIVATE
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Ci. 6-7845

PIANO. Harmony and Musicianship. In private work or classes. Adult Classes in Listening to Music. Kate Marion Chapin, 1840 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Asp. 0067.

TYPEWRITERS

REPAIRING ON ALL MAKES
Free loan while machine is in shop. No charge for estimates. Free Delivery.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!
Weather Strips—Furnace Pipe
Ash Barrels—Oil Heaters
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
ARL. 0144

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Ford *and Service*
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

Complete Flower Service
Anytime—anywhere
Phone or visit our flower shops
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 2090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flower and Fur Trimmed hats in great variety for your selection. Order work and remodelling a specialty.
Mme. BUETTEL ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 Temple Pl. Third Floor

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

Christmas Cards
A discount of 10% on all Personal Christmas Cards ordered before Nov. 1st.
All the Finest Makes
Rust Craft, Norcross, Gibson, Hallmark, etc.
Alves Gift & Photo Shop
349 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

MAISONETTE DRESSES
New Fall Styles Just In
Also a nice line of slips
Mrs. Astrid Hatch
19 Grafton St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 1921

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
NEW FALL DRAPERY DISPLAYS
including DAMASK, GLO-SHEEN *and* SAILCLOTH FABRICS
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 MAIN STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co.
DRESSES DESTINED TO GO PLACES
New Fall Colors.....$8.95
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
Let us do your framing. Complete Assortment of
NUTTING PICTURES
SELECT YOUR
Christmas Gifts
NOW, WE HAVE THEM
256 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Hats that do nice things for you.
Renee's
1374 Beacon St. Brookline
27 Central St. Wellesley

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Avoid shortage. Buy your Anti-Freeze NOW at last year's prices
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association. LON 8963

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

ENNA JETTICK
JIM'S SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
BEAcon 2838 139 Washington St.

FLASH BEAUTY SHOP
Permanents
$3.50-$6.50
Eight experienced operators
23A Harvard St.
Asp. 5823

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

Artistic
Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSON HATS
For Men
$6.50 to $10.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

SAGE'S
ANNUAL CANNED GOODS SALE
Buy Now and Save
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Tro. 2211 Belmont Center Bel. 4500

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
PRICES REDUCED 40%

MATTRESSES
New and Renovated
Hair or Felt Box Spring
Also Pillows Inner Spring
DAVIS SQ. MATTRESS CO.
89 Winslow Ave., Somerville
Est. 1902 Tel. Som. 4383

Something New!
PRESSURE COOKERS
2-3-4-qt. sizes cut cooking time down about 75 per cent
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

W. F. HAWKES CO.
MARKET
Wilson's Tender Made Hams
Whole or Half 45c Slice 75c
1671-73 Mass. Ave. Tel. Tro. 7600

DEDHAM

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
Fisher Dairy
Established 1861
Call—Dedham 1401

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

EVERETT

MAXWELL, THE FLORIST, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.

FLOWERS for All Occasions
109 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 3316, 3317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New Fall Gifts
for Showers and Weddings, at reasonable prices
Gift Wrapping Service
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Women's Dresses and Coats for Fall and Winter in new colors and styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street
Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. H. Lane Company
Fall Suits, Topcoats and Hats Now Ready
Surprising reasonable prices. Come in and look them over.

GLOUCESTER

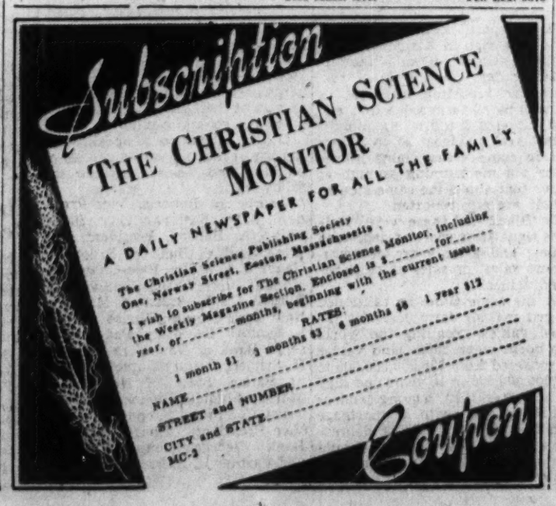
WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

WILBUR COON SHOES
For Hard-to-Fit Feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
DOG FOODS
Miller's—Gaines'—Chapple's
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

Complete Line of BESTFORM Brassieres and Foundations
OUTSTANDING VALUES
69c to $3.98
PHILBROOK-MACKENNEY SHOP, Inc.
18 MERRIMACK STREET

ALPACUNA—the overcoat you can lift with a match.
Exclusive at
The Manhattan Shop
1 MERRIMACK STREET

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Prepare your car now for cooler weather. We believe you should purchase your anti-freeze solutions now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

ZERO means fair and warmer in a Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoat
Exclusively at
GERROS' in Haverhill
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

HOLYOKE

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
New Models in
Le Gant, Flexees, Gossard
Practical-Front
Sizes 32-44
Priced—$1.50 to $10.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 Maple St.

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES
during our
Harvest Festival
★ ★ ★ ★
FRIDAY *and* SATURDAY
Cherry & Webb's

Furs With a Reputation By a Reputable Furrier
Since 1900
WEINER'S, Inc.
276 Essex Street, Lawrence

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

New Fall Styles in WALK-OVER Shoes
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

Chrysanthemums
Are Here—and Other
FALL FAVORITES
J. T. CARLSON
83 East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

Martin's for Quality Chocolates
A GIFT SUGGESTION
GOLDEN HOURS
Assortment, 1 lb. $1.00
Martin's DRUG STORE
1193 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0323

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

CLEAN
"ALMOST CLEAN"
WON'T DO
We use Du Pont Per-Clene, made especially for use on the new fabrics. It leaves the material like new, removing every vestige of dirt or oil film. You'll notice the lasting brightness.

Craft Cleansers
Where Cleansing Is an Art
1702 MASS. AVE.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Un-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lowell Headquarters
for
Good Clothes
Styltex Suits $35
Stylsetter Suits $30
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
66TH BASEMENT BIRTHDAY
SALE
GREATEST VALUES OF THE SEASON

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

NEW BEDROOM FURNITURE
Replace "wornouts" from our new fall collection.
Open evenings by appointment
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Six Floors of *Fine Furniture Rugs and Draperies*
Beautiful selection of period or modern furniture for your home
Hill-Welch Co.
WILLOW STREET

Men's QUALITY Topcoats
When you buy a topcoat at Goddard's you not only get the very smartest style, but you get the finest QUALITY that money can buy!
New England Cheviots $30 and $35
Coverts $28.50 and $40
Harris Tweeds $32.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Lay-a-Way Sale
Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

M. A. ROBERTS MEN'S STORE
128 MONROE, COR. WASHINGTON ST.
Authorized Agent for
ADAM HATS
Featuring Products by Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney, Interwoven, Hickok, Carter, Wembly and Duofold.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

• DUAL OVEN RANGES
• GAS RANGES
• OIL RANGES
• OIL HEATERS
• RANGE OIL BURNERS
• EASY TERMS OF COURSE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

We suggest:
Buy your Christmas Gifts Early for the Best Selections! Ask about our Lay-Away Plan that assures your getting just The Gift You Want.
Joslin's
Malden Square • Malden 3600

PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
8 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.
798 Eastern Ave. Tel. Mal. 1630
READING COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite. The "low ash" hard coal.
When it's RED TRADE MARKED *it's Reading*

EUGÈNE
Permanents
Get Yours Now
Before Prices Advance
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0465-W

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for all occasions
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

MELROSE

Pure Vermont
MAPLE SYRUP
The best grade money can buy. Try a jar.
1 Quart 75c
1 Pint 40c
Half Pint 25c
Country Cured Bacon ... 38c lb.
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0610

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1697-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Helene's
Smart Millinery
Hats made for the Individual
Next to the Theatre

NEW BEDFORD

Order your Personal Christmas Cards Now At
HUTCHINSON'S
227 UNION ST.
BOOKSTORES
And Save 10%
Special Cards for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
500 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co. Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

COAL—COKE—OIL
A fuel for every need
W. E. Atkinson Company
27 Water Street Tel. 4

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street
Las. 6664
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4000 Texaco Las. 9890 Las. 9024 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Authorized Station
Brake & Light Inspection
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1472 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All Forms of Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
BIG. 0231

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

Star Market Co.
Save Every Day!
HUNDREDS OF NEW LOW REGULAR PRICES
From Monday right through Saturday!
384 Walnut Street Big. 8400

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
133 South Street Tel. 9578

Walk-Over Shoes
Newest Fall and Winter Styles for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Try
Our New Feather-Cut
Get your Winter Permanent now
WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
37 West St. Tel. 7022

Doughnuts!
for Your Hallowe'en Party
E. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We will have very few 1942 automobiles to sell this year. As a result we are taking in trade only the finest cars which come to our salesroom. These cars are without question the finest used cars in the market.

Why not see our used cars before buying any car?

Woodward Chevrolet
426 Adams Street Milton
Blu. 9200

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
83 Western Avenue, Wollaston Prea. 0839

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shoppe
17 Beale St. Opp. Wollaston Theatre
Our Personal Christmas Card sample books are ready for our 20th season
EARLY DISCOUNTS

"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Fuel Oil
BUY NOW
DON'T DELAY
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock St. Pre 0047

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

SEARS
NEW ENGLAND DAYS
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue
Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

BOOTHBY'S
The store where friends meet friends
Be prepared for Jack Frost—New 1941 Styles
Warm Pajamas and Nighties—Flannel or Chenille Robes—Undies—Knit or Fabric Gloves—Bags—Jewelry—Hosiery
376 Main St., Wakefield Crystal 0325

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
BOOST YOUR BUYING POWER!
SHOP AT THE STAR MARKET
We're keeping prices right down to the lowest possible levels. Just visit us and see!
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Gifts for All Occasions
Order your Christmas Cards now
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

SUNOCO
General Tires and Batteries
TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
305 WESTON STREET WAL. 4353

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WEYMOUTH

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square
Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

Fireplace Fixtures
at
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
Tel. Wey. 0038

Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear
Tel. Wey. 1103-M Washington Sq.
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MASSACHUSETTS

WILMINGTON

Gildart Chevrolet Co.
CHEVROLET Sales and Service
Auto refinishing and fender work
144 Lowell St., Wilmington Tel. 811

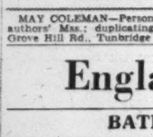
WINCHESTER

Edith Humphreys
Infants' and Children's Clothes
Musical Toys
18 Thompson Street Win. 0717

"THE GREENBRIER"
White Sulphur Springs
MAGNOLIA

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667



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Zoric Odorless System
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New Fall Woolens
All the attributes of style-worthiness, of variety of weave and color and of price. Probably the most extensive display of woolens in Worcester.

SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

For Children's Wearables from Head to Foot
The **Children's Shop**
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; normally; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

SURREY—Lady receives guests in her country home—good catering, well furnished, comfortable house; lovely country, easy reach of London; special terms for week-ends. Box W-27, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

FAN COURT, LONGCROSS, SURREY—Resident master boys' preparatory school; games, form subjects, January; also assistant matron.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 29 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BATH

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
2, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. (Tel. Bath 4865)
9 and 9a, Charles St. (Tel. Bath 3784)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 383
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services, Sales, Exchanges, Repairs, Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St. Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets
Down Quilts
Handkerchiefs
Hosiery
Lingerie
Knitwear and Gowns

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL
40, Queens Road, Brighton. Tel. 5701
21, Church Road, Hove. Tel. 3712
New Street, Basingstoke. Tel. 235
Middle Street, Petworth. Tel. 56.
R. Simmons, 3 Gordon Ter., Worthing. Tel. 1263

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

CORNFORD BROS.
Phone HOVE 4386
General and Commercial
PRINTERS
71, George Street, Hove

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

BRISTOL

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
NA WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24698
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 58787

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

Strodonia VANISHING CREAM
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/2. Before and after your war work. From all chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Rd.

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Clifton

HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212, CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone: 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY OF & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton
Chingford and Upminster

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS. MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

CAMBRIDGE

P. H. Allin & Sons
Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Agents for
Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G		F	A	U	N		
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CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17, South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
(Propr. W. W. Knights)
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley. Tel. Purley 1309
13, Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123, Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese, Fadeless Fabrics Household Linens

EXETER

Comfortable Shoes
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
259, High Street, Exeter
Opposite General Post Office

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

IPSWICH

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
58, Tavern Street, Ipswich.
42, High Street, Colchester.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
28 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
• Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
• Removals and Warehousing
KINGSTON 1001

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
"The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders
Ph. Northwood 145

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

A. E. Doy ltd.
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
28, Promenade, Cheltenham.
35, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.
4, St. Peter Street, Hereford.

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259, High Street, Exeter
Opposite General Post Office

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SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
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Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
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Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON (Continued)

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 67212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialists
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Realaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 86

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20 Bridge St., Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

We dress particular men and their sons

ROWE & EDMONDS
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SOUTHAMPTON

Presents for all occasions
ROSE & CO.
235, Portswood Rd., Southampton
FANCY and LEATHER GOODS
FOUNTAIN PEN EXPERTS

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton. 79 and 166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

ASHMORES of Birmingham
(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 34 Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0686

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd. Sutton

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens Et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(TLe only) local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3834
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

BESSELL
41 Fleet Street, Torquay
UNDERWEAR—KNITWEAR
HOSIERY
Household Linen and Fabrics

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63187

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Carpets and House Furnishings
R. W. Wickes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station Ph. 2727 (3 lines)

H. JONES & SONS, LTD.
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen
Branches 29 Camden Road and High Street Rusthall
58 and 60 Grosvenor Road
Phone 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348
and at Wadhurst and Cranbrook

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

Complete House Furnishers
Removal and Storage
'Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

T. WIMHURST & SON
Builders, Plumbers and High Class Decorators
62, Dudley Road Tel. 1232

WOLVERHAMPTON

Phone 22041
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations by Expert Tailor
BERTHA HARRIS 35 VICTORIA ST.

WORTHING

The Local Food Stores
PHONE: GORING 345.

Depts.	L. C. ALLEN
Grocerier Provisions Fruit	8 and 9
Fresh Vegetables Fish and Poultry	Ocean Parade Ferring

Wales

CARDIFF

71 BRANCHES Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
71, Royal Arcade, and 11, High Street Arcade, Cardiff.

R. G. DAVIS
8, Kingsway, Cardiff Tel. 6469
Specialists in
MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also MANICURE and BEAUTY CULTURE
Consultations Free

Hayman
OF THE ARCADES
CARDIFF
SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 623.
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

E. ROBERTS LIMITED
KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1 Park Hall Buildings also 15/16 Mount Stuart Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE
Tailors and Outfitters

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

'I Second the Motion'

Have you ever attended a meeting where something like this happened?

A member secures the floor and makes a motion. A dead silence follows until the Chair is obliged to say, "Is there a second?" By this indifference on the part of the members, the mover is humiliated, the Chair is embarrassed and precious time is wasted.

Do not yield to such apathy. Play the game. Be prompt in seconding motions. You do not incur any obligations by so doing. You are not required to vote for a motion because you have seconded it. You do not even have to vote for your own motion. You cannot talk against your own motion, but you are not obliged to vote for it.

Sometimes a thought is latent among the members of an organization and it is expedient that it be brought into the open. For this purpose a member may present a proposition, not as an advocate, but for enlightenment. Do not make a suggestion, make a definite proposition, so that it may be considered by the house in an orderly manner. It can then be developed normally and be accepted or rejected. Such an instance may prove valuable to an organization by encouraging independent thinking and the expression of such thought.

The rule that every motion must have a second rests upon the assumption that no measure should be allowed to encroach upon the time of an assembly unless it has at least two supporters. It is generally believed that a motion that receives no second is lost, but this is not necessarily true. We are overlooking the Chair. A member does not lose any of his rights by accepting office. Included are the rights of making and seconding motions.

If a motion is offered and receives no second, and the Chair deems it worthy to come before the house, he may assert his right and second it himself. He does so by saying: "It is moved and seconded that ——," and asks for remarks, thereby giving it to the house.

This is seldom done but it is correct procedure. And it is good common sense. Likewise a chairman is free to introduce new business to the house if occasion requires. The form for such procedure will be presented later.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

In Lighter Vein

The Jones Boy

"If this war keeps on, the Government is going to control everything."

"Well, it's going to have an awful time with that Jones boy who lives next door."—Pathfinder.

Misunderstood

A rich and pompous man was staying at a small country tavern in England, and as he entered the breakfast room the only other visitor present rose to his feet.

"Sit down, sit down," boomed the great and rich one, condescendingly.

"Why," asked the other, "can't I get up for some marmalade?"—Trade Winds.

No Hard Feelings

At Camp Davis, a recent selectee passed a recent second lieutenant without saluting him, and you know what happened: the selectee got a terrible bawling out, which merged into a lecture on the salute—how given, when, and to whom. When the second lieutenant finally came to a full stop, the selectee asked him, in a friendly way, "You want one now?"—The New Yorker.

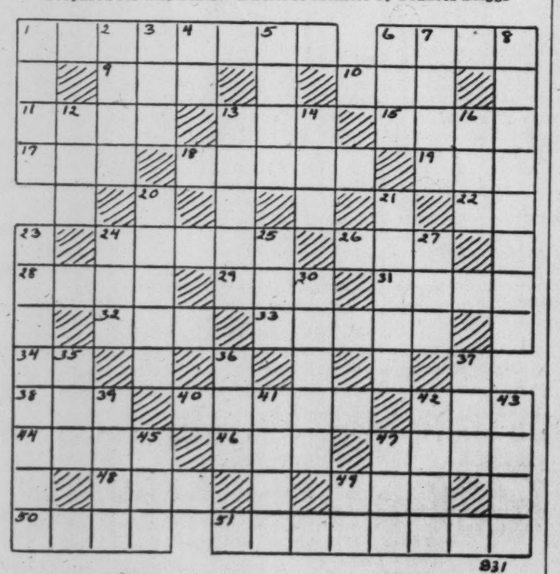
England's "Canada"

P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, Eng.

Many of the Canadian boys who have arrived in Britain to fight for the common cause have visited Britain's "Canada"; just a tiny hamlet of 200 people tucked away in the New Forest in Hampshire. "Although it boasts a famous name," writes the contributor, "our Canada consists of only one street and a few outlying farmhouses, but 'Canada, Hants' is good enough for the postman."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

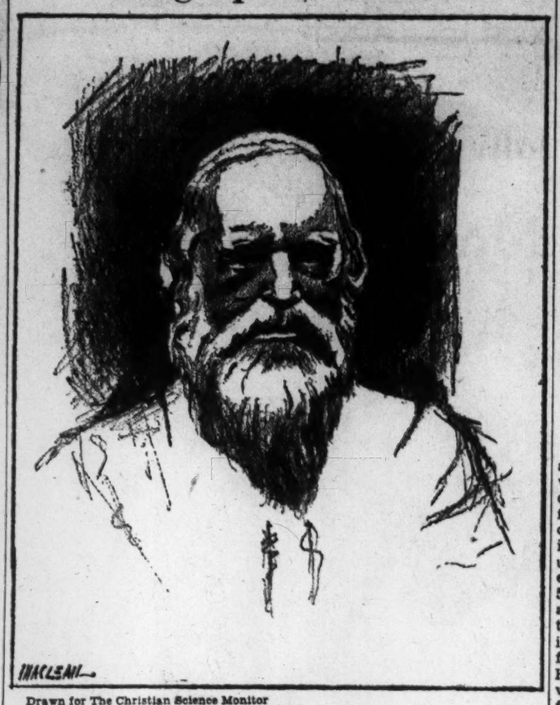
1—Millet's "The Gleaners" is what?
6—One of Debussy's best-known compositions concerns afternoon of what creature?
9—To contend.
10—In backgammon, what is raised division between inner and outer table?
11—To close securely.
13—Unity.
15—What is a soft mineral of a soapy feel?
17—To possess.
18—What is name of Jarndyce's house of which Dickens writes?
19—Who dedicated bird sanctuary in Florida to the U. S.?
22—Barrel (abbr.).
24—What article of apparel has fourcheties?
26—Existed.
28—Pretense.
29—What is the wapiti of America?
31—What is a projection extending backward from point of an arrow?
32—What article of food is associated with Big-endians?
33—Who is the monk of Longfellow's "Golden Legend?"
34—Musical note.
35—What is said not to mix with water?
40—Who was Italy's greatest poet?
42—What is small ornament worn at end of a watch chain?
44—What is name of Barnaby Rudge's clever raven?
46—What State of U. S. leads in cheese production (abbr.)?
47—What is a desert of Asia?
48—In what month was Tchaikovsky born?
49—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
50—Foremost part in bow of a ship was formerly often painted with what?
51—Who captured Cretan Bull?

Down

1—What is a Mexican dollar?
2—What is first name of the peasant in opera "A Life for the Czar"?
3—Nothing.
4—Symbol for tellurium is what?
5—Liszt played in public at what age?
6—Suet is what?
7—Bedouin is what?
8—Who is hero of a Dickens novel?
12—What is a crone in the animal kingdom?
13—What tree is emblem of Athens?
14—To devour.
16—To toss slowly.
20—What are made from bunting?
21—What is a small house rudely constructed?
23—What is a speech spoken after conclusion of a play?
24—What command is obeyed by oxen?
25—A sprite is what?
27—Who invented the saxophone?
30—Who wrote "The Eve of St. Agnes"?
35—To ventilate.
36—What is another command that oxen obey?
37—Cratchit, Scrooge's clerk, is called what?
39—The linden tree is also called what?
41—What is the great river of Egypt?
42—What is a blunt weapon used in fencing?
43—What part of bridle is inserted in mouth of a horse (pl.)?
45—Dance step.
47—African antelope is what?
48—Air Corps (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

William Cullen Bryant

1794-1878

WILLIAM C. BRYANT wrote one hundred and seventy poems.
Over a hundred of these treat of nature scenes or objects.
This is why he has been called the Wordsworth of America.
Yet editing a great newspaper proved to be his life work.
He was born in a little town among the hills of New England.
His early education devolved upon his father, Dr. Bryant.
At four he had read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation.
At eight he began composing verses which attracted attention.
At ten he made valuable contributions to the country gazette.
At thirteen he wrote "The Embargo," a political satire;
And when published, the poem passed for the work of a man.
The lad delighted in the meadows of glowing flowers.
But his heart was in books, on the problems of the world.
At night he stretched out on the floor of the sitting room.
And by the birchwood fire, his only light, he read on. . . .

AT EIGHTEEN Bryant entered Williams College to study law.
While he was gone, his father found a paper in the boy's desk.
It was "Thanatopsis," an essay giving views on life and death.
"Why have I never seen this?" wondered the good Doctor.
After devouring the manuscript, he took it to an editor.
"Thanatopsis" soon appeared in the North American Review.
It was the first great poem ever produced in the United States.
This poem had been written by a youth of seventeen. . . .

ONCE ADMITTED to the bar, Bryant wondered where to settle.
Walking about the hills one evening he felt rather desolate.
The sunset was purpling the horizon with exceptional splendor.
As he gazed upon the scene, a bird winged its flight past him.
The vision lingered with the poet until he sat down and wrote. . . .
He wrote solemn lines, the "Lines to a Waterfowl," closing:

"He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

Young Bryant finally opened an office in Great Barrington.
He succeeded as a lawyer, but literature was calling him.
The publication of new poems brought him more and more fame.
"Why not drop law, at least temporarily?" he said to himself.
Thereupon he went to New York, where circumstances favored him.
In due course, he became editor-in-chief of the Evening Post.
And he devoted his time winning popularity for the paper.
At that time, it took days to get information from Washington.
As to vessels from Europe, they came only once a week.
Local items were generally sent in by friends of the editor.
Scarcity of news made all the editorials very important.
It was Bryant's work to write one or two of these each morning.
An ardent patriot, national struggles affected him as his own.
Under him the Evening Post became a bold champion of freedom.
Its annual profit rose from $16,000 to $70,000. . . .

NOW AND AGAIN Bryant would sail away to the Continent.
He described incidents abroad in glowing letters to the Post.
But the love of his work soon brought him back to his desk.
And he toiled on, making the paper every day for fifty years.
From time to time appeared volumes of his collected poems.
His last works of importance were the translations of Homer.
As an editor, Bryant became a recognized public character.
But it is as a poet that he is most widely remembered. . . .

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

One thing have I desired of the LORD, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the LORD all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the LORD, and to enquire in his temple.—Ps. 27:4.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Damp Sand Is Lighter Than Dry Sand?

Equal volumes of sand—one dry and the other slightly damp—will vary considerably in weight. The difference tends to be greater the finer texture of the sand. The change in bulk (and consequently in the weight of any given volume) is greatest when only a moderate amount of water, say about 5 per cent of the total weight, is added. This is due to the formation of a film of water about the individual grains, preventing them from packing so closely together. However, the continued addition of water reduces the amount of difference between the weight of wet and dry sand, until the two become about equal when the wet sand is inundated or saturated with water so that all the voids are filled.

If an Engaged Couple Each May Refer to the Other as "My Fiancée"?

There are two forms of this French word which mean engaged or betrothed. Fiancé is masculine and should be used in referring to the man. Fiancée is the feminine form. Both forms are pronounced fee-ahn-say.

Why Ears of Corn Always Have an Even Number of Rows of Kernels?

The rows of kernels on an ear of corn result from cell division in the development of the ear. This necessarily results in an even number of rows.—W. P. Keasbey.

Where Would You Find—

1. A sapsucker?
2. Carson Newman College?
3. Three Flags Highway?
4. The team which won the National League baseball pennant in 1941?
5. Kronstadt?
6. The country where the lawn mower was invented?
7. The Niagara River?
8. Mount Palomar Observatory?
9. The Royal Poinciana Festival?
10. A burgomaster?

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Any small black and white woodpecker in the United States, but especially the yellow-bellied sapsucker.
2. Jefferson City, Tennessee.
3. It runs from Canada to Mexico through the three West Coast states; U. S. 395.
4. Brooklyn, on Sept. 28.
5. A fortified Russian island seaport on the Gulf of Finland.
6. It was invented by A. M. Hill, an American, in 1868.
7. It flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario between New York State and Ontario, Canada.
8. Atop Mount Palomar in Southern California.
9. Held annually in Miami, Florida, during the summer when the royal poinciana tree is in bloom.
10. A Flemish or Dutch municipal magistrate; a mayor.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Are you sure they're fresh?"

Daily Quotation

EVERY man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.
—J. R. LOWELL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome, Soldier!

Los Angeles

From 12,000 to 15,000 soldiers from the various Army camps in California are entertained in this city every week, reports the U. S. O. hospitality center in Pershing Square.

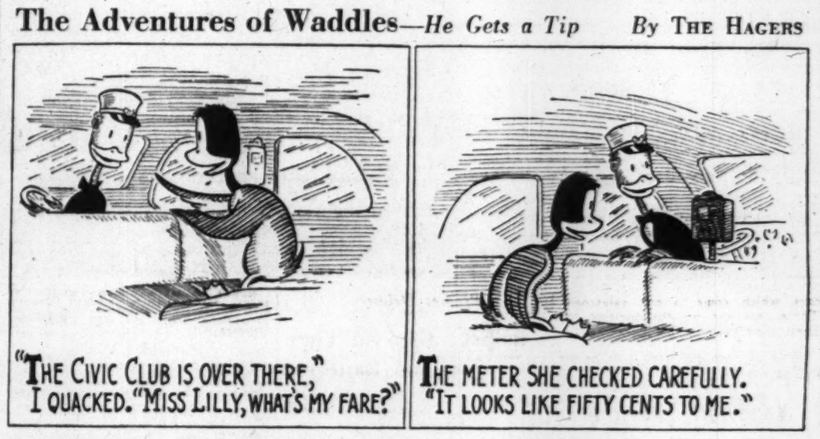
Free tickets are provided for broadcasts, sports events, and other similar affairs. Two or three dances are given each week, special rates are arranged for at the Y. M. C. A. and various hotels, and passes are provided for movie theaters and wrestling matches.

Housing and feeding of soldiers on leave will soon be greatly helped when a Leave Camp at the nearby beach city of Santa Monica goes into operation. This camp, built to take care of 1,000 men, will cost each boy 15 cents per night, including linen, towels, and laundry.

Here's a List

Have a hobby! Nature study, walking, gardening, music, golfing, carpentry, stamp collecting, sketching, voice culture, foreign language, chess, books, photography, social service, public speaking, travel, authorship. Cultivate an avocation to which you can turn for diversion and relaxation.
—Grenville Kleiser.

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Gets a Tip* By THE HAGERS


"THE CIVIC CLUB IS OVER THERE," I QUACKED. "MISS LILLY, WHAT'S MY FARE?"
THE METER SHE CHECKED CAREFULLY. "IT LOOKS LIKE FIFTY CENTS TO ME."
MY DOLLAR BILL WITH CONFIDENCE SHE CHANGED, AND GAVE ME SIXTY CENTS.
"TOO MUCH!" I CRIED. SHE LAUGHED, "MY SLIP. WHY, WADDLES, I GAVE YOU THE TIP!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And the Parents, Too* By LE PELLEY

YIPPEE! OH, BUD..
WE'RE GOING TO PLAY OUR DUET FOR THE PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
YOU MEAN YOU'RE GOING TO PLAY THE PIANO AND BASS FIDDLE IN PUBLIC ??
OF COURSE !! WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT ?
GOOD-NIGHT !! YOU WANT TO STAY IN GOOD WITH THE TEACHERS, DON'T YOU ??!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least Now He Knows Where They Should Be!* By RODGERS

When the Boss got up this A.M. he couldn't find his clothes! They weren't draped over the foot of the bed—
Nor were they on any of the chairs; in fact, although we searched high and low, they didn't seem to be in any of the usual places—
Then, suddenly, I remembered! Last night after he had gone to bed the Boss's mother came in and hung all his clothes in the closet where they belonged!
WOW! The Boss might never have looked for them in THERE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crisis in Tokyo

The ups or downs of Cabinets in Tokyo reflect a division of opinion among Japanese, not so much as to whether to pursue the Great East Asia ambitions—Japan seems committed to that course—but whether to risk exploiting Japan's Axis connection to the extreme limit to gain this end.

Just two short months ago, Prince Konoye succeeded in reshaping the Japanese Government in a way which discredited Mr. Matsuoka who had engineered Japan's entry into the Axis. This shake-up paved the way for negotiations with the United States. Informed Japanese must have known that so long as their army leaders refused to modify their ambitions, these negotiations would come to little. Yet Japan undertook them. Prince Konoye sent to President Roosevelt a personal letter in an effort to smooth the way for discussions with the United States.

He apparently gambled on Japan's being able to obtain some relaxation of economic pressures without actually giving up any part of its program. Possibly it was thought in Japan that if some of the special interests of the United States were given special consideration, Americans could be induced to abandon nations whose interests are likewise threatened.

If this was a hope, then Japanese leadership is not yet aware how thoroughly the United States understands the situation which has been created the world over by the diplomatic and military maneuvers of the Nazis. Americans are fully aware that Japan's role in the Axis is to immobilize American power, and to divert American attention from the Battle of the Atlantic.

Americans understand this better than do some Japanese who believe that the Axis is their tool instead of an exclusively Nazi tool. Americans, moreover, are quite clear that the fall of the Konoye Cabinet is traceable in small part if at all to the course of negotiations between the United States and Japan.

The Tokyo crisis occurs at a time when the Nazi hordes are sweeping toward Moscow; a time when Japanese war lords become harder than ever to restrain because they think they see an opportunity to profit—as Mussolini expected to profit—by Nazi victory. It occurs at a time also when the Japanese will be under increasingly heavy pressure from Berlin to intercept American shipments of supplies to Russia through the Northern Pacific. These shipments will almost certainly be stepped up to counteract Russia's losses of productive capacity.

Thus Japan's private war is beginning to be crowded by the very public war that the Nazis have forced on the world. And Japanese needs—which are for peace with the United States—are beginning to be crowded by Nazi needs—which are for an American-Japanese war. No wonder there are Cabinet crises in Tokyo.

The direction of United States policy must remain unchanged by winds from the east. But only if Japan permits itself to be duped by Nazi promises, frightened by Nazi demands, or lured by Nazi successes, need there be danger of armed conflict with the United States.

The Farmers Have Learned

The State Land Use Planning Committees, by request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, are preparing programs to guard American farmers against the inevitable aftermaths of war. At the close of the last war, farming as a whole was totally unprepared for adjustments.

Among the far-reaching recommendations of the Planning Committees are: to meet present demands by present acreage rather than mushroom expansion as in the last war; that farm rotation schedules shall not be upset except after careful study; that farmers pool labor and exchange help in rush seasons. Most important of all is a recommendation from all sections that agriculture keep itself from inflation because of temporarily high prices.

In the last war, land prices skyrocketed with grain prices. Farmers increased their acreage and assumed large mortgages, expecting continued high returns. The philosophy now is different. As one report put it, "We must put the farm in shape for future emergencies, pay off present debts, improve buildings and equipment, and put aside present profits for the days ahead." This is a sensible program to safeguard America's farms.

"Heard Round the World"

Once a year Americans celebrate the fight at Concord bridge and the "shot heard round the world." Of course, the sounds of that skirmish did not carry far literally or figuratively in 1775, but Emerson's poetic insight did not exaggerate the eventual globe-girdling repercussions of that stand against ambitious tyranny. Today the reports of resistance to Nazi aggression are carried on the air waves to every corner of the world. But really to hear them there must be ears. Are there ears in the United States Congress to catch the meaning of the struggle now engulfing Moscow?

Congress is debating revision of the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of merchant ships. And some members are talking still as if no shot could be heard round the world—or as if America were on another planet. But the American people as a whole can hear. They can understand the connection between a vote on arming merchant ships and the rumble of tanks in Russia. They feel every advance of the Hitler war machine as a blow at freedom everywhere. They know that their own defense efforts, including measures to make and deliver supplies to the anti-Axis front, must be speeded by so much.

The sound of Nazi advances around Moscow has been heard in Tokyo and Madrid; it has caused both to commit themselves anew to Nazi victory. Fence-sitters everywhere must hear it. Even the peoples of the occupied countries, encouraged by Russian resistance, cannot fail to catch the sound. Are they to hear no answer from Britain and America? If there are no American tanks and guns to fire a shot on the eastern front at this crucial hour, Congress can at the least give a resounding vote for measures to insure the delivery of them for future use there.

Capitalizing a Deficit

The announcement that Harvard University completed its fiscal year with a deficit of $25,676 indicates one of those losses that can be used for bait to catch more fish, if one remembers what former President Eliot said when faced with a similar situation: "A small deficit is an asset for a college." That remark gains point when one reads that the book value of Harvard's general and specific investments, composed in part of gifts made to cover past deficits, totals $157,000,000.

Pipeline, Tankers or Barges?

How to get gasoline and fuel oil to the east coast of the United States in adequate quantities to avert a shortage of these commodities this winter is still a much debated question.

Despite one refusal by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator, has renewed a plea that it grant priorities on steel to construct a 24-inch pipeline from Texas to New York State. So large a conduit does not consist of ordinary pipe, but would be made by riveting or welding together from 480,000 to 700,000 tons of steel plates—the very material from which ships, including tankers, are made.

This same amount of steel would build a fleet of several score of tankers. Since these can transport oil products at approximately half the cost of pumping through a 1,500-mile pipeline, they would be economically useful after the war, whereas a pipeline in all probability would not. Yet to obtain steel for building tankers is not easy under the present pressure on priorities for direct defense production, such as naval construction.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, offered a solution when he testified before a special Senate investigating committee at the end of August. He urged that in addition to tankers, the Government should build concrete barges to be towed by tankers or other ships. One hundred such barges, he said, could be built with the use of only 110,000 tons of bar steel for reinforcement and with a type of labor and construction facilities not now engaged. These could be completed much sooner than a pipeline; and one tanker towing two such barges could deliver 450,000 tons of petroleum annually from the Gulf of Mexico to the north.

The tanker and barge proposal is definitely preferable to the projected pipeline or to tankers alone. It is well that the Maritime Commission is proceeding to build fifteen of the barges.

Will the isolationists, like the parachutist who dropped on the Devil's Tower in Wyoming, eventually have to ask the rest of us to rescue them?

Our Readers Say—

"Taxing the Light Plant"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Taxing the Light Plant," which appeared in the Monitor, presents a number of interesting considerations. There is, I am sure, widespread agreement with the position that an electric system owned by a city should make some contribution to the support of general municipal government. There is, as is pointed out, no general agreement as to the best method for calculating the amount of such payments. The method used by Glendale, Calif., and given editorial approval—the transfer from the water and light department to the city's general fund of a sum corresponding to the amount the utilities would pay if privately owned—no doubt fits the local situation and may be applicable elsewhere. Many publicly owned systems contribute in cash transfers and free services much more to the support of municipal government than the taxes would be if the utility were privately owned. In such cases, as is implied, there is need for some limitation.

I believe the editorial rather too hastily dismisses the proposition that the application of a percentage to gross revenues might be used to calculate the amount of the payments. Many of the taxes to which private utilities are subject are, of course, related to receipts. Moreover, in many aspects public plants are fundamentally different for taxation purposes from plants which are privately owned and operated, and gross revenues, varying as they do with power sales, may furnish the most equitable method for shifting a tax or tax equivalent to power consumers. The whole problem is in need of a great deal of study and consideration, and editorials, such as the one appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, will do much to clarify the issues involved.

You may, in this connection, be interested in the payments made in lieu of taxes by the 76 municipal plants purchasing power from the Tennessee Valley Authority for resale. These municipal payments are in addition to the payments in lieu of taxes made by the TVA to the States and counties in which it has power property or makes power sales. The municipal plants are all legally tax exempt, but provision is made in the contract negotiated with the Authority for payments in lieu of taxes. Ordinarily the amount of the in-lieu payment which the municipality may transfer to its general fund is determined by applying the municipal ad valorem tax rate to the value of power property within the municipality and the State and county tax rates to the value of the entire electric plant. Some of these plants pay the equivalent of the county taxes directly to the counties. General legislation to permit or require a distribution of these funds to the other levels of government has been considered by the States.

Let me express again my appreciation for a very interesting and constructive editorial.

W. L. STURDEVANT,
Director of Information,
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tenn.

"Pause for Laughter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer heartily agrees with Pearl Strachan in her article "Pause for Laughter." We do need humor in our everyday life and so do children, but perusing most of the "comics" does not bring laughter. The "comic" magazines are worse than the newspaper strips. In 1940 there were 108 such periodicals. Their number is increasing. I stopped at a newsstand and asked for the best children's comic magazine. The dealer said frankly, "There isn't any 'best' or even 'good' one."

Compare the colors of the old masterpieces and of worthy American paintings (even in reproductions) with the screaming blacks and reds of the comics and choose those with which your children should live. Librarians will help select magazines and books with real humor. "Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . think on these things."

In many States fireworks can no longer be sold to individuals. Why permit this equally dangerous material?

(Mrs.) RICHARD ALBERY
Covington, Ohio

Indigenous to Chile?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few weeks have passed since the "Barking Crows" flew over New England, but I should like to add this bit of information which may cast new light on the much-discussed subject of Barking Birds. I have just come across the following in Robert Ripley's Pocket Book Edition of "Believe It or Not":

The Barking Bird

The bird that barks is a red-breasted little fellow indigenous to central Chile, and is called by the natives "Guid-Guid." It sounds altogether like a small dog yelping in the forest. A person will sometimes hear the bark close by, but in vain may endeavor by watching, and with less chance by beating the bushes, to see the bird; yet at other times the guid-guid fearlessly comes near.

Ref.: Charles Darwin

Could it be that the New England crow carries a little "Guid-Guid" with him?

Sellersville, Pa. (Mrs.) B. M. KLEIN

A Little Child . . .

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this hour of seeming turmoil and confusion, when reason and revelation are sorely needed, a little child, Pamela Hollingworth, has fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah, turning thought and prayer to our "Father-Mother God" as the "strong deliverer." C. W. T.
New York

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Pammy" says she wants to be a soldier when she grows up. If to be a soldier means being brave, cheerful, confident, and victorious, Pammy need not wait; she is a soldier now.

"Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right" (Proverbs 20:11).

(Mrs.) HELLEN GRANZOW
Upper Darby, Pa.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reckless Bidding

Night-Blooming Cereus

At Mary's call I stepped out of my den onto the brick terrace.

"Oh, Jim," she cried excitedly. "Tonight, sure. . . ."

For a split second I was puzzled. Then I glanced at the night-blooming cereus potted in the corner, and grinned as I recalled Mary's struggles with the plant. For five years she'd nursed it with a patience that would have stopped one less determined than Mary. In its second year, one of the freezes which we never have in California caught it unawares. But she pulled it through, only to have it almost cooked by a hot wind a year later.

"Junk it," I had advised crisply. But Mary had said that patience would win out. She coaxed it back to life, but last year our neighbor's dog, in an effort to dislodge a cat taking refuge behind it, had turned it over and all the tender buds were broken off. Again I urged her to let me clean up the debris and throw the plant on the trash pile.

"I'll not," she'd protested.

And now there it was—the buds showing white through little slits in the delicate orange tints of the covering. Its flat branches, cactus-like, sprawled upward and outward from a pot no larger than a gallon can, to a height of five or six feet, in a patternless green tangle. In two or three hours, we knew, the buds would burst into breath-taking beauty.

"We must have the neighbors in," Mary said jubilantly. "I can have sandwiches."

* * *

I wasn't in a mood for a party. I'd been thinking all day about a job I'd applied for a month before. "Lots of bother, isn't it, just for an hour or so?"

"But dear, I've waited five years and I want someone else to enjoy them."

I noticed her blue eyes measuring the space available. "We can serve out here," she said, "where we can watch the blossoms open."

She ran indoors and began telephoning and I went back into my den. The answer about the job was long overdue. I knew my application had gone up to the president of the company. He was the hard-boiled type—I thought. Mary and I knew Mr. Andrews, but he was difficult to see. I had tried to run his outer defense—a tight-lipped, determined person—and had gotten exactly nowhere. I was trying to decide whether to write again or to drop by at his house, when Mary rushed in.

"I've rounded up more than I'd thought possible," she laughed. "And you'll just have to help get things ready."

I groaned and called Uncle Joe, who lives with us, to lend a hand at getting out the table and chairs.

"A woman can cause a lot of bother over nothing," I crabbed, as he dragged out a chair.

"By the time you're as old as I am," Uncle Joe soothed, "you'll learn it's easier on the system to do what they ask than to fret over it. Besides, it'll do you good to quit worrying over that job."

* * *

Mary is marvelous at getting things together in a hurry. Give her a few lettuce leaves and she'll find enough of this and that to simulate a banquet, and in an hour or so, arriving guests were enthusing over the outdoor setting for the refreshments. But it was their joyous amazement over the night-blooming cereus that dispelled my sour mood.

I'll not attempt to describe a score of cereus blossoms opening before your eyes. It just can't be done. It's a burst of white glory with timid little slender tendrils venturing out in beams of beauty from the heart of it. You're conscious of a ravishing perfume, grope for words, give it up and join the chorus about you: "Oh, look—another!" Suddenly I heard a voice at the steps.

"Sorry I'm late, Mary. Had a lot of papers to go over . . . couldn't miss this, though. . . ." I looked. It was Mr. Andrews. He edged his way to the cereus, noticing no one until he'd stood and gazed a long moment. Then he took a deep breath and shook his head. "Well, I just ask you folks—isn't that about the prettiest sight you ever saw? Makes you think, doesn't it? Little brief glory. Tomorrow the ash heap. . . ."

I heard a muted whisper behind me: "Imagine Andrews like that. Didn't know he thought about anything but money."

Mr. Andrews joined Uncle Joe, who was sitting in the rear.

* * *

I soon picked up Mr. Andrews's voice: "Mistake we all make, Joe. Time comes when we realize friends are more than money. . . ."

A few moments later I heard Uncle Joe chuckling: "It's a cactus, that plant. Reminds me of folks I've known. Not much to look at most of the time. Kind of scrubby and hard to get at, but all of a sudden they unfold. . . ."

I noticed Mr. Andrews's interest in the things about; the gay table linen; the colorful new pottery; the platters of sandwiches made with an artistry that seems to belong to Mary. But not once did he notice me. He and Uncle Joe talked until the last guest was gone and then Mr. Andrews jumped up and told Mary good-by, overlooking me entirely until he'd gotten down the walk a few steps. Then he turned.

"Jim," he called, "I'd almost forgotten. Just going over that application of yours when Mary called. It's been hard to decide—between you and another youngster. But being a little closer to you folks—well, come down and go to work." Then he pointed with his cane at the cereus and added with a chuckle: "Provided Mary'll give me a slip off that thing. . . ."

"I'll pot it for you," Mary laughed.

WILLIAM CARUTHERS

Mirror of World Opinion

Repeal the Franking Privilege!

Congress should—must, if it values its reputation—take action to control the franking privilege. It should control use of the frank not only by its own members but by departments of government which have reached a new high in stuffing the mails with New Deal propaganda.

The way to put on controls is to repeal the whole franking law and to substitute for it some sort of measured service for congressmen and departments. — *Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Latin America Takes a Stand

By Robert Alexander

South American anti-imperialists, traditional critics of the United States, are veering around to active support of Pan-American solidarity. No single element in the southern countries bears more convincing testimony to the depth of change going on there.

Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre is a case in point. Señor Haya de la Torre is the leader of perhaps the most powerful and most numerous of the democratic movements in South America, the outlawed APRA, or Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana of Peru. This organization for nearly twenty years has been preaching the doctrine of unity and brotherhood among the "Indo-American" peoples of this continent. It has preached the necessity of organizing a political federation of these nations and establishing it economically upon a communal base which would take the control of those countries' resources out of the hands of semi-feudal land-owning cliques and foreign corporations. Señor Haya de la Torre was a consistent opponent of United States adventures into dollar diplomacy in Peru, Central America, Cuba, and elsewhere.

Yet in the choice between Yankees and Nazis, Señor Haya de la Torre sums up his argument thus:

"We are always anti-imperialists, but we are always democratic also. We fight for the abolition of all imperialisms whether they exist in totalitarian nations or in democratic ones. But we reject and fight against totalitarianism which seeks to replace the inhuman differences of economic imperialism with other differences of race."

* * *

Somewhat nearer the United States we find that ex-President Ramon Grau San Martin also has come out in favor of hemispheric unity and support of Great Britain and the Allies. Dr. Grau was President of Cuba for six months during the period immediately after the overthrow of the tyrant Gerardo Machado in 1933-34. As President, Dr. Grau was vigorously nationalistic, and took a number of steps against the American economic interests which dominate Cuba.

In an interview he said:

"Yankee imperialism belongs to the past. Certainly we in Cuba no longer have any fear of such a policy and I believe all Latin-American nations are convinced of the sincerity of the United States in striving to establish a continental union of sovereign States."

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico, is another Latin American who has demonstrated his dislike of imperialism by actions as well as words. His confiscation of the Mexican oil holdings of British and American companies is still unsettled.

Even so, General Cardenas has joined with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in redefining the Monroe Doctrine, and developing its essence if not its letter into a joint declaration of the twenty-one American republics.

* * *

Socialists of Argentina have long opposed American economic and political penetration of Latin America. As early as 1902 the then young Argentine Socialist Party sharply criticized the United States policy in Puerto Rico. At that time Santiago Iglesias was imprisoned for resisting American authority.

The combination of Roosevelt's New Deal on the one hand and Adolf Hitler on the other have convinced today's Argentine Socialists that hemispheric unity is an absolute necessity. As one of the younger leaders of the Party writes:

"We well understand the clear policy of Pan American co-operation of President Roosevelt, and we make a sharp distinction between the previous policy of 'dollar diplomacy' and the present policy of 'the Good Neighbor.'"

Socialist Deputy Juan Antonis Solari is secretary of the Congressional Committee investigating totalitarian activities.

Across the Rio de la Plata the Uruguayan Socialists also have changed from a policy of Yankee-baiting to one of support of the Good Neighbor Policy. Recently the Uruguayan Socialists have achieved special note as ardent opponents of the Nazis.

Vigorous support for inter-American cooperation has come from the Chilean Socialists. They, too, had a long tradition of anti-imperialism and opposition to the United States. At the time of the "Socialist Republic" of 1932, the leader of that government, now head of the Socialist Party, Marmaduke Grove, took steps to confiscate the American-owned copper and nitrate industries.

The Roosevelt policy of the Good Neighbor and the Hitler policy of the Bad Neighbor have succeeded once again in the case of the Chilean Socialists in changing them into fervent friends of the United States.

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